Times Off

THE MAN
who cannot utilize
advertising in his
business has no
business to be in
business, and generally isn't.

Victoria Daily Times.

LONDON HOSPITAL
SARSAPARILLA
Spring Medicine.
COCHRANE & MUNN

VOL. 14. VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1891. No. 118

CURTAILING LIBERTIES.

THE CZAR WANTS THE RUSSIAN DOCTRINES SPREAD.

Russia Threatens the Porte—The Steamship Company Stopping Emigration Brutal Treatment on Cattle Ships—Men Made to Mix With the Cattle.

LONDON, May 16.—Don Jaime, son of Don Carlos, the pretender to the crowns of France and Spain, has been getting into trouble in Vienna. The young man is attending the cadet school, where he has shown more than average ability and an ungovernable temper. This week he struck one of the teachers for some fancied offence and the result is that he is to be expelled. His father, Don Carlos, has visited Vienna for the purpose of intercednig for the youth.

WILL MAKE THEM ORTHODOX.

The Czar is curtailing the liberties of Russia's Mohammedan subjects. A Holy See has been created for the purpose of spreading Russian doctrines among the followers of Islam and gradually compelling them to join the orthodox church.

THE CZAR THREATENS FORCE.

A Constantinople dispatch says that Russia has addressed a communication to the Porte substantially threatening force unless the Dardanelles shall be opened to the commerce and the volunteer fleet of Russia. The Russian ambassador has also claimed £1000 damages on b half of the commander of the Kavak, the vessel which was detained.

TOO MUCH RESTRICTION.

The Liverpool newspapers state that the steamship companies are exercising an unusual amount of caution with regard to emigrants, and that the sale of tickets has been refused in a number of instances. The emigration from Ireland is nearly all composed of young men and women, who are young and healthy looking.

CRUELTY BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

An inquest on the body of a Russian Jew named Reigar, in East London, has brought out some facts of a mixed human and cattle trade between New York and England. The dead man was on his way from America to Vilna in Russia, where he had a wife and family of children. He came from America in a cattle boat, was brutally treated, had to sleep on deck or with the beasts and could get little or no food. On arrival in Liverpool he took refuge in the Jewish quarter and was taken afterward to the hospital, where he died. It is said to be a common thing for cattle owners to engage poor men like this Russian Jew to look after the cattle on the voyage and then abandon them to treatment worse than that of the cattle

CRUEL TREATMENT OF THE JEWS.

Englishmen who have gone to the Moscow exhibition strongly condemn the spectacle they have been compelled to witness of the ill-treatment of Jews. The action of the Russian authorities is described by one correspondent as being more inhuman than anything of the kind known in this generation, and as apparently aimed at the whole Jewish population of between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000, whom the Czar is anxious either to exterminate or to drive out of Russia. Children and parents have in many instances been separated in the hurry of deportation, and hundreds of deaths are clearly traceable to the sudden exodus.

They Were Not Massacred.

LONDON, May 16.—A dispatch received here from Manipur shows that Chief Commissioner Quinton and the officers who lost their lives were not the victims of a massacre. The evidence given at the trial recently and now taking place, by several prominent Manipur insurgents, captured by British troops proves that the chief commissioner and his colleagues were beheaded by a public executioner under orders of a Manipur major. These men were found guilty by a military tribunal, which had been in session at Manipur.

His own Fault.

BERLIN, May 16.—The latest news received by the Japanese legation here concerning the attack on the Czarewitch is that he and Prince George were returning incognito from a place of amusement when they came into conflict with police officers, who asserted themselves too vigorously until the identity of the princes was revealed. The princes were without escort at the time. The slightness of the wound is explained by the fact that Japanese policemen use blunt swords.

Wants a Contradiction Published.

DUBLIN, May 15.—The Freeman's Journal has published a statement from E. Dwyer Gray, to the National press, demanding that that paper print a contradiction of the report that he had abandoned the Parnellite cause. Gray says his position is exactly the same as at the beginning of the Irish troubles, and he is at present engaged in a scheme to re-unite the warring factions.

Labor Troubles in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, May 16.—There was renewed rioting in this city last evening, growing out of the action of the authorities, with the workmen's demonstration. The police, with drawn swords, charged and dispersed a number of processions of workmen. A large number of arrests were made.

Fatal Collision.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 16.—A flatboat containing a number of workingmen, while proceeding down the Dnieper River, came into collision with a steamer. The flatboat was sunk almost immediately, drowing 19 of its occupants. The captain of the steamer is blamed.

Telegraphic Briefs.

President Harrison is now at his home Indianapolis.

It is stated that the King of Portugal is prepared to abdicate the throne should the ministers so advise him.

Thos. J. Clunie says the wealthy millionaire Republicans of California never allow a few millions to stand in the way of an election.

Two patients, victims of tuberculosis, have been discharged as cured from St. Vincent's hospital, Portland. Koch's lymph was the remedy used.

Michael Davitt and family have sailed for Quebec en route to San Francisco. Mr. Davitt said that after the next general election Parnell would only have four followers, and that he was "as dead as a dodo."

Dr. Mahan, who suddenly disappeared last fall, while on a hunting expedition, was found the other day near the camp, where his body had been buried. The doctor was a good writer and contributed to the Detroit Free Press and other papers.

A committee of New Orleans citizens, appointed by the mayor to devise means for uprooting the bands of assassins that have long infested the city, has advised that the only remedy which suggest itself is the total prohibition of immigration from Sicily and Lower Italy.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Celestials Have a Fight and use Axes—Excursion From Vancouver.

NANAIMO, May 16.—The steamer Isabel brought down the news yesterday from Union, of an attack that had been made by a Chinaman upon a boss pusher named Jim. It appears the latter was hurrying up the Celestial, who became somewhat chagrined and retorted by picking up an axe and striking the former across the shoulder, laying it open. Jim, however, was determined not to take things quietly so pounced upon his assailant and wrested the axe from him, after which he gave the Chinaman a severe thrashing.

NEARLY A FIRE.

The boat-house belonging to Campbell & Foreman came nearly being consumed by fire yesterday morning. It appears a kettle of pitch had been placed on the fire to melt and not being watched it boiled over and caught fire. Several persons saw the danger and promptly sang out to those in an adjoining house, and one man ran in and attempted to take the pot from the stove but was unable to do so on account of the flames. Fortunately plenty of salt water was at hand so the flames were quickly extinguished before any material damage was done.

EXCURSION FROM VANCOUVER.

Mayor Hilbert has received a communication from Captain Webster, manager of the Union Steamship Company, informing him that arrangements have been completed to run an excursion from Vancouver to Nanaimo on May 25, to enable the residents of Vancouver to visit this city on that day and take in the sports. The boat will leave Vancouver at 7 a.m. and leave Nanaimo again at 7 p.m. The cost of the round trip will be $2, which is only half the regular fare.

LITTLE HAPPENINGS.

The Rev. Baer has announced for the subject of his sermon on Sunday night, "Some liars I know."

The first election of school trustees for Northfield took place to-day.

La grippe is said to be raging at Comox, and both man and cattle are suffering from it.

The Wellington miners are idle today for the want of shipping.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World, Here and Elsewhere.

AQUATICS.

De Brisay will row for the Crane, McGregor & Boggs cup on behalf of Victoria.

BASEBALL.

The Amities and picked nine, as published in last evening's issue, played a good game at the Hill to-day.

Jim Wishart, who last season played with the Bays, has returned to the city after a trip through the East. It is probable that one of the boys may make room for him in the Amities, when they play with the Townsends on the 23rd. Jim is perfectly at home on the Diamond, as was shown by his record last year. He played a few games at Westminster before coming over.

THE RING.

THE PINTA BOY'S CHALLENGE.

Charles H. Mayer, of the U.S.S Pinta, has issued the following challenge to anyone in Victoria:

I hereby accept the challenge of Billy Waters published lately in a city paper to fight six rounds with six ounce gloves, in any hall in the city for any sum that may be agreed upon.
CHARLES H. MAYER,
U.S.S. Pinta.

PERSONAL.

Movements of Well Known People in Various Directions.

G. E. Robertson, of Moresby Island, is at the Oriental.

Miss Blanche Webb will leave tomorrow by the C.P.R. and s.s. Teutonic for England.

Mrs. John Wilson leaves by the Union Pacific Railway to-morrow evening on a visit to Russel, Ka.

Alf. Harding will be a passenger by to-morrow morning's Islander via the C.P.R. and Allan Line for Europe.

John Kurtz is, thanks to the lovely weather, making rapid strides on the return road to health and strength.

A. C. Flummerfelt, Capt. John Irving, and Hon. Theo. Davie, attorney-general, returned from Vancouver last night.

John Howard, of Esquimalt, passed a quiet night, and while not much better than yesterday, is no worse to-day. The stroke shows signs of extending to the left side as well now.

Dr. C. F. Newcombe, Misses Marion, and Hellen and Percy Newcombe will be passengers for Europe by to-morrow's Islander. They will travel via the C.P.R. and White Star Line.

Merchants Luncheon.

From 11:30 until 2 o'clock and Lowenbrau at the Bank Exchange. *

THEY WANT ASSURANCE.

A QUESTION AS TO WHETHER THERE WILL BE CLOSE SEASON

For Seal Hunting in Behring Sea—The North American Commercial Company Waiting For an Answer—Chinamen Buying American Boys, etc., etc.

LOS ANGELES, May 16.—For several days past a Chinese vegetable peddler has been enquiring among people on the outskirts of the city, whether they had any small boys to sell saying that he would pay $50 for one. He then said that his cousin had purchased a little boy for $40 and that he was preparing to return to China and would take the boy with him and there could dispose of him at a good figure. The people of whom the Chinaman made the enquiries at first thought that he was trying to perpetrate a joke, but he was so persistent and went into such minute details that they finally arrived at the opinion that there was something in it and reported the case to Humane Officer Wright. Wright commenced a search for the Chinese whom he found to-day and forced him to show where the boy was. He found a four-year-old boy dressed in Chinese clothes. He did not know his name, but called the Chinaman "papa". The Chinaman said a woman had given the child to him. The mother was found and proved to be Mrs. Coulter, whose husband committed suicide in this city some months ago. She admitted that the child was hers, but denied that she had sold or given him to the Chinese. The matter will be further investigated.

Want Assurance for an Open Season.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—The North American Commercial Company's steamer Farallone completed loading yesterday morning, and late in the afternoon she dropped into the stream. She has cleared the custom-house, but from all that can be learned from her officers, she is likely to remain at anchor for a day or two before sailing. The directors of the North American Commercial Company are evidently not entirely satisfied that there will be an open season, and the Farallone's delay in the stream will last until official assurance against a close season can be had. The vessel is heavily loaded with coal and lumber, furniture and food supplies, the latter for the navy, and will be obliged to go anyhow, to carry out the company's agreement with the Government. But the directors of the company in San Francisco very naturally desire to know whether she is going at her own expense or that of the Government. Her first port from here will be Ounalaska, then Dutch Harbor, one of the company's stations, and then to St. Paul and St. George, the rookery islands. It is expected the Rush will reach Ounalaska before the Farallone leaves here.

Lopatecki in Luck.

TACOMA, May 14.—Maurice Lopatecki, a Russian exile, who has been pursuing scientific studies in this city for several months, states that through the death of the Duke of Fedoriwitz, his brother-in-law, he has fallen heir to $10,000,000. Fedoriwitz left an estate valued at $40,000,000 in Lithuania and Radom, in Russian Poland. He died childless and without direct heirs, and therefore Lopatecki will receive one-fourth of the estate. Lopatecki is a democrat, and since Fedoriwitz was chosen to represent the nobility of his district at the coronation of the emperor at Moscow. The young man has not been on speaking terms with him.

Brewers on Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16—The brewers strike at Portland, Or., is making itself felt here. The Brewer's Union, No. 16, which holds an international charter in opposition to the Pacific coast brewery workmen has been asked by telegraph to send some men to Portland and ten of its members will leave for that place to-day. General Secretary Fuhman, of the Pacific Coast Union, is now in Portland and will attend to the troubles which are agitating the brewers there.

Fatal Accident at a Fire.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 15.—The Christian Moerlin Brewing company's establishment was damaged to the extent of $10,000 by fire last night. Henry Smith, a volunteer fireman, was killed by the floor giving way.

No Word of the Charleston.

WASHINGTON, May 15—No word from the Charleston was received at the navy depot to-day. A dispatch was received, however, stating that the Esmaralda has returned to Acapulco.

News of the Charleston.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Navy Department has just been informed of the arrival of the Charleston at Acapulco. The Charleston reports that she has seen nothing of the Itata.

Newspaper Appointment.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—John A. Dillon, for years manager and editor of the Post-Dispatch, left to-night for New York to assume editorial control of the World.

CHILIAN CIVIL WAR.

Balmaceda Concentrating Forces—Waiting for New Warships.

BUENOS AYRES, May 16.—Balmaceda is concentrating his forces for an advance upon the revolutionists, and as soon as he receives the war vessels built in France he will attack the insurgents by sea. The country, from the Alacama desert to the Straits, remains faithful to Balmaceda, while the insurgents are consolidating a government in the districts taken from Peru in the late war. They have practically established a new republic with Iquiqui as the capital, while old Chili remains true to the Balmaceda administration. All the officers captured on both sides have been shot except in the case of a captain named Velasco, who was accused of betraying his post in Alacama to the revolutionists and who was hanged after a brief court-martial. Nearly all the volunteers are from the lower classes, who favor the President, while the wealthier class are for the most part in sympathy with the insurgents. The latter have about 6000 troops and would have more but for the lacks of arms and ammunition.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Jottings of Interest to Marine Men Concisely Compiled.

Steamer Mexico leaves for Alaska on Monday.

Bark Martha Fisher is about ready to leave for Alaska.

Steamer Tai Chow arrived this morning from Portland.

Barks Wanlock and Deva are still loading in London for this port.

Steamer Michigan leaves Portland to-night and will be here on Monday.

Bark Julie has recommenced discharging the balance of her general cargo.

Steamer Maude arrived this morning with a full cargo of coal for the C. P. N. Company.

Bark City of Carlisle is loading general merchandise at Liverpool for R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.

Steamer Rainbow took a lot of naval stores to Esquimalt this morning and will leave to-morrow on her usual run.

Bark Hesperus has been chartered by the Moodyville Sawmill Company to load lumber for Shanghai. She will arrive next month.

The freight ex-the steamship Empress of India has been received and distributed, as well as that of the Tai Chow, which arrived from Portland this morning.

Very large freights have been received during the past and previous weeks which have taxed the resources of the wharves and wharfingers to the utmost extent.

Steamer Danube left on time last evening for the north with a very large amount of freight, including several thousand boxes of tin plate for the various northern canneries.

BRIEF LOCALS.

One Day's Doings in City and Province Briefly Related.

Martin sells cheap. *

Martin's prices for hardware are rock bottom.

Mr. Howard, of Esquimalt, is seriously ill.

Pocket knives, table cutlery, scissors etc., at Fox's.

Three-ply ingrain carpet at Hastie & Farkine's, 62 Government street. *

The members of the Victoria Athletic Club are talking of starting a band.

Just received—Choice Glasgow Beef Ham, at R. H. Jameson's.

For a 25 cent meal go to the Dominion Hotel. Twenty-one meal tickets for $4.50.

Frank Adams is building a neat residence on the Gorge road for himself and family.

The Lion keeps the largest assortment of ties in the city. 74 Yates street. *

Bamboo Novelties, Baby Carriages, Lunch Baskets and Hammocks, at Weiler Bros. *

There was a large attendance at the baseball, cricket and lacrosse games at the hill to-day.

If you want the finest dress suit, call on Simpkins & Simpson, 86 Government street. *

See our $2.50 mens' laced and congress shoes, Carmichael & Paterson, 35 Johnson street. *

The board meeting of the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital has been postponed till Monday afternoon.

Razors and a complete line of shaving materials always on hand at Fox's, 78 Government street. *

Go to Martin's, Turner block, for cutlery. The finest assortment of plated goods in the city. *

The passenger licence of the steamer George E. Starr has been increased to 300 for to-morrow's excursion to Port Angeles.

The cheapest place to buy tinware, graniteware, etc., is at Martin's, Turner block, Douglas street. *

Salmon, the segar man, has a sockeye salmon flying from a flagpole for a sign. The idea is unique and appropriate.

According to a Tacoma paper Mr. M. Lopatecki, well known in Victoria, has fallen heir to one fourth of a fortune of $40,000,000.

Rubber and cotton covered hose, lawn sprinklers etc., at McLennan & McFeely's, 70 Yates street. *

Passengers by the transcontinental lines have been making their arrangements before the increased tariff goes into effect on Monday.

The cheapest line of boots and shoes in the city are to be found at Carmichael & Patterson's, 35 Johnson street. *

Messrs. Hooper & Goddard are calling for tenders for the new brick block for Lewis Lewis, which was described in these columns a week ago.

Inserted and linen warp Japanese mattings are the latest novelty in these goods, and the ladies will appreciate their usefulness and cleanliness. Weiler Bros., 51 to 55 Fort street. *

The residents of the Gorge road are continuing the construction of a sidewalk along that thoroughfare It now extends nearly to the Victoria Gardens, and is a haven of refuge from the dusty road.

The Queen City Building Society helps you to save money. It will aid you in building a house. You may by its means become your own landlord. Prospectus & Bylaws at 46 Fort street

A humorous fact about Hood's Sarsaparilla—it expels bad humor and creates good humor. Be sure to get Hood's

HE MOVES FOR PAPERS.

TARTE LOOKING UP EVIDENCE FOR THE M'GREEVY CASE.

He Will Summon Witnesses Before the Committee of Privileges and Election—MacDonald, of Charlottetown, Appointed Senator, etc.

Special to the TIMES.]

OTTAWA, May 15.—The privileges and elections committee met to-day, when Girouard was selected chairman. Contrary to the usual custom the committee went into business at once. Tarte was present and moved for all papers in the McGreevy-Langevin scandal case, and all letting of contracts with dates, etc., since 1887 up-to-date in connection with the Levis graving dock, and all communications that have passed between the harbor commissioner at Quebec and the department. This was granted and the committee adjourned until such time as Tarte will be able to examine the papers and see what witnesses he would summon. Langevin was present but McGreevy was absent.

OTTAWA, May 16.—Hon. Andrew Archibald MacDonald, Charlottetown, P.E.I., has been appointed Senator in place of the late Senator Haythorne, deceased. MacDonald was Governor of the Island previous to the appointment of Senator Carvell.

Old parliamentary friends of the late P. Purcell, the millionaire, were greatly horrified to-day to learn that his remains had been removed from the grave in the family burying plot on the banks of the St. Lawrence, Glengarry.

The executive committee of the Trades and Labor Council met here today and arranged what matters they would bring before parliament during the present session. Among the matters discussed were abolition of assisted immigration, prohibition of Chinese labor, suppression of labor under contract, in favor of load line law and inspection of gear and tackle of ships. A. J. Barrie, St. Catherines, was appointed to remain at Ottawa and watch the proceedings of the House in the interests of labor. Particular attention will be directed towards the prohibition of Chinese.

Kirkpatrick is pressing on the Government the question of adopting standard time.

NEW WESTMINSTER NEWS.

Drowning Accident in the Fraser—$50,000 Block Going Up.

Special to the TIMES.]

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., May 16.—A well known Indian named Johnny, while rowing down the river last night with two kloochmen, upset the boat and was drowned near Lulu Island bridge, the women escaping with great difficulty. The man was drunk. An inquest was held this morning when a verdict of death by drowning while under the influence of intoxicants, was returned.

Architect G. W. Grant last night received instructions from Major Dupont to draw plans for a big brick and stone block, with all modern equipments, fronting on McKenzie and Columbia streets, to cost $50,000. This is the eighth big brick block now under way here.

The body found in the river on Wednesday proves to be William Catheroe, who last January at midnight started to cross the river in an old boat, with nothing to propel it but a piece of board. Nothing more was heard of him, and as he was partially intoxicated it was surmised that he had been drowned. A bottle of whisky was found in his clothes. The body was remarkably well preserved, notwithstanding the fact that it had been in the water over four months. A verdict of "found drowned" was returned.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Mail Transportation—Annual Statement of the Bank of Montreal Disappointing.

The estimates will be brought down on Monday, and the budget the week following.

Fletcher, the Battleford murderer, has been sentenced to twenty years imprisonment.

J. Wilson, ex-member of the Provincial Parliament for North Norfolk, is dead, aged 89.

A Toronto deputation asked the Government to grant $2500 to assist to entertain the National Teachers' Association, which will meet in Toronto in July. Twelve thousand teachers will be present.

A deputation of ten members, including Messrs. Prior and Earle, have waited on the Postmaster-General and urged increased pay to letter carriers. Hon. Mr. Haggart held out little hope of the request being granted.

The Tarte-McGreevy investigation commenced to-day. Mr. Tarte named Mr. Geoffrion, Q.C., as his legal representative. The Public Works department has been ordered to produce all the documents with the contracts when Tarte's witnesses are ready. The committee sits to-day to take evidence.

There is a rumor, though it cannot be traced to a reliable source, that Sir Henry Tyler, president of the Grand Trunk, will arrive in Montreal next week from London, and that, during his visit, he will make a thorough inspection of the company's lines, and that some important changes are expected.

The annual statement of the Bank of Montreal issued to-day proves very disappointing to the shareholders. The regular dividend paid this year amounted to $1,200,000, while the earnings were only $800,000 leaving $400,000 to be drawn from the Rest account. The statement has caused a sensation in business circles.

The House of Commons committees met yesterday and appointed their chairmen as follows: Expiring Laws, Mr. Cameron, Inverness; Private Bills, Mr. Ives; Agriculture, Mr. Sproule; Banking and Commerce, Mr. Wood, Westmoriand; Railways and canals, Sir Hector Langevin; Privileges and Elections, Mr. Girouard; Public Accounts, Mr. Wallace, York.

A great deal of attention has been attracted by the delivery of mails from China and Japan in London yesterday, 25 days after leaving Yokohama, despite three day's delay in New York waiting for a fast Atlantic steamer. Allowing for this delay, the results agree well with the forecasts of what the new route would achieve, but it brings out all the more clearly the present utter breakdown in the Atlantic link. High official circles here regard Canada's failure to provide an improved and adequate Atlantic service as virtually a breach of the conditions on which an imperial subsidy was granted for the Pacific service. The latter has little imperial value till the former is brought up to date.

SHE IS A BEAUTY.

The New Four Oared Boat for the James Bay Athletic Club.

Since the James Bay athletic club was opened several months ago, the members have been occasionally adding to their fleet of row boats, so that now they have some of the best and prettiest crafts in the harbor. The best addition to the fleet, however, was made last evening, when the club's new four oared lap-streaked outrigger arrived from Vancouver, where she was built by Messrs. Watt & Trott. She is the only boat of her kind in Victoria, and undoubtedly the prettiest. She was built expressly for a racer, and by the way she went through the water when she was tried this afternoon, it is apparent the builders accomplished their purpose of making her a fast one. She is built of cedar, copper fastened, with a covering of skin. She is 38 feet long and weighs about 170 pounds. There is no seat for a coxswain, the man at the bow oar steering with his foot.

The club members will start practising immediately, and the best four will be picked in a few days to try and win laurels for the newly organized club. Members of the club will also enter in the other races to take place on the 25th, and the prospects are that this year's regatta will be made much more interesting on this account.

A four-oared crew took a spin up the Gorge in the new boat this afternoon and although it was the first time they handled a boat of the kind, she acted splendidly.

To-day's Anniversaries.

BORN:—W. H. Seward, 1801.
Levi P. Morton, 1824.
DIED:—Paul Rapin de Thoyras, 1725.
Mrs. Hemens, 1835.
Baron Fourier (mathematician), 1830.
Allen Thorndike Rice, 1889.
Marie Antoinette married 1770.

Church Notices.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian—Rev. P. McF. Macleod. Morning, 11 o'clock; evening, 7 o'clock.

First Presbyterian — Morning, 11 o'clock; evening, 7 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. Dr. Campbell, who will take for his evening subject, "Christ's Second Coming."

St. Andrew's Pro-Cathedral, Roman Catholic—To-morrow being Whit Sunday, there will be Pontifical High Mass celebrated, His Lordship the Bishop preaching, at 10:30 o'clock. Complin and Benediction at 7 o'clock.

Christ Church Cathedral.—Whit Sunday. — Special choral service, both morning and evening. At the latter will be sung the anthem, "When God of Old," by E. V. Hall, for the full choir. During the offertory a quartette, "God is a Spirit," will be sung.

Gorge Road Methodist Church—The congregation will worship in the morning at the dedication services of the Pandora Avenue Methodist church. There will be Sunday school in the afternoon at 2:30 and in the evening Rev. Mr. Dean, of Banff, will occupy the pulpit.

Calvary Baptist Church, Herald St.—Rev. M. L. Rugg, pastor. Usual services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Mr. Sullivan, of Seattle, will preach in the morning and the pastor in the evening. Subject of evening service, "The Church and Sunday Recreation."

Of One Opinion—Victoria Recognizes True Merit.

During the visit of Professor Seward, the celebrated optician of New York, last fall, a large number of prominent ladies and gentlemen, not only of Victoria, but surrounding cities, called and had glasses adjusted to their eyesight, and now since Professor Seward's return, he finds, as he expected, the universal expression to be, "His work is the best that has ever been accomplished in Victoria." Professor Seward has been especially successful in correcting the most difficult of defective sight, also of adjusting cataract glasses and fitting artificial eyes. His stay in Victoria can only be of short duration, as he has promised on this trip to stop at Nanaimo, Vancouver and New Westminster, and at Seattle and Tacoma on the Sound, which he could not do on the last trip on account of limited time. This will be the last trip to the Pacific coast. A record of the examination and test of each patron is kept on file, and the glasses can be duplicated at any future time by addressing Prof. F. D. Seward, P.O. box 3567, New York. Office hours while in Victoria, 9 a.m to 5 p.m. Cor. Yates and Douglas streets, over drug store.

N.B.—Prof. Seward makes no charge for preliminary examination.

A Horse With a History.

In speaking of the V.J.C. spring meeting programme the Breeder and Sportsman says it notices the name of Frank Moscow, and says if it is the same old sorrel horse that took 2:27½ on the Bay district track in 1869, he must be at least 20 years old. And it is the same old sorrel horse, and he can travel still.

STRAW HATS, SUMMER SUITS, SPRING UNDERWEAR, BOATING SUITS.

CHRISTY'S STIFF HATS.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

97 JOHNSON STREET.

NEW GOODS JUST TO HAND.

SPRING NECKTIES, NEW BOYS' SUITS, REGATTA SHIRTS, FINE UNDERWEAR.

CHRISTY'S SILK HATS.

MISSION CITY, B. C.

SPLENDID SITUATION AND ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW CITY.

Will be a Great Commercial and Manufacturing Centre—Unrivalled Communication Facilities by Rail and Water—Surrounded by a Fine Agricultural Country—Magnificent Town Site—Grand Opportunity for Investment—Liberal Terms Offered.

From the Vancouver, B. C., Daily Telegram, April 25.]

Mission City is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, at a point 43 miles from Vancouver. The main line of the C.P.R. from Quebec and Montreal to Vancouver passes through the townsite. The latter is connected with the opposite shore of the Fraser by one of the largest and finest wooden truss bridges in Canada, over which now runs the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway, giving connection with the American railway system on the south. In fact, Mission City is destined to become the greatest railway centre in British Columbia. The railways mentioned, the C.P.R. and the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern, give it direct connection with all parts of Canada and the United States. Here a passenger can step on board the cars and go through to New York by a choice of routes, either by the C.P.R. and its connections, or by the Great Northern on the American side via Sedro, and thence by St. Paul and Chicago to the cities of the east. If he wants to go south he can go direct to Seattle and to Portland, San Francisco, or even to the City of Mexico. Mission City will also be the terminus of the proposed Mission and Chilliwack Railway, of the proposed Great Northern from Whatcom, and of the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Railway, which will join the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern at Sumas and thence over that road to Mission City. In addition to all these lines of communication, there is the Fraser River running along the city front, giving communication with the interior of British Columbia on the one hand, and the Pacific coast on the other. The depth of water in the Fraser at the townsite permits of the largest river and coasting steamers to pass freely up and down or lie alongside of its wharves. It hence appears that the facilities for communication both by rail and by water are not surpassed by any other city in British Columbia, or, indeed, on the whole continent of America. It must hence follow that Mission City will become, in the near future, a great commercial, manufacturing and distributing centre for the rich country east, west and south of it. There can be no doubt that, with these advantages Mission City will at no distant day be one of the largest and most important cities in British Columbia.

CENTRE OF A GRAND AGRICULTURAL REGION.

The situation of Mission City, viewed in regard to its immediate surroundings, is not less favorable to its rapid growth and delelopment than are its commanding advantages as a commercial and distributing centre. It is situated in the heart of the finest agricultural and fruit raising districts in the Province. Over fifty square miles of magnificent farming country are tributary to it. The whole trade of this magnificent district, capable of supporting an agricultural population of many thousand souls, will all be poured into Mission City, thus securing to her merchants and manufacturers a constantly increasing trade as the country around becomes settled and the farming lands occupied and tilled. In the neighborhood of the city abundance of good land for farming purposes can be purchased at reasonable figures Some of the best farming on the Pacific coast is to be found in the neighborhood of Mission City. The Matsqui prairie lands are situated within a radius of five miles of the city The soil on these lands is a rich, black alluvial loam, capable of yielding very heavy crops of hay, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, mangolds, cabbages, carrots, parsnips, etc. The yield per acre commonly obtained is as follows: Hay, 2½ to 4 tons; wheat, 40 to 60 bushels; oats, 60 to 100 bushels; barley, 50 to 80 bushels; potatoes, 20 to 30 tons, and for other root crops in proportion. High prices are obtained for all these crops. It is only necessary to read the market lists of the local press in the province to convince the enquirer on this point. Hops can also be grown in this section. Both climate and soil are eminently fitted for their cultivation, and hop-growing on this coast is a highly remunerative business. The raising of poultry and eggs is also a very remunerative branch of farming in this locality, and high prices for these commodities can always be obtained—very high prices in fact at some seasons. Fruit can also be raised in great abundance. Both climate and soil in the country around Mission City are especially adapted to the cultivation of fruit. Considerable attention is now being given to this industry by the farmers of the district, with satisfactory pecuniary results.

THE TOWNSITE.

The townsite of Mission City is unsurpassed. A portion of it adjoining the river bank consists of level plateau. The northern part rises gradually to a considerable altitude, affording excellent drainage. The whole has been laid out in wide streets and avenues, and is divided into lots of convenient size. The lots in the northern part are designed for residences, churches, schools, etc.; and from this part of the townsite magnificent views can be obtained of the river, the country around, and the mountains in the distance. Across the river are seen the rich, level country of the Matsqui and Sumas prairies, beyond them the Sumas mountains, with Mount Baker, the highest peak in the State of Washington, in the distance. The scenery is always varied and charming, but especially so in summer, when the landscape is clothed in verdure and bathed in the bright sunshine of the Pacific coast at that season. Few cities in its natural surroundings present greater attractions as a place of residence than Mission City.

CLIMATE.

We have spoken of the climate. It is unsurpassed. No part of British Columbia possesses a more delightful climate than Mission City and the district adjacent thereto. Dry and warm in summer, with sufficient rain for crops and pasture as a rule, it is not so wet in winter as the climate of the districts lying along the coast. At the same time there is but little cold at that season. In fact vegetation in the district proceeds with greater or less activity, according to the season for quite nine months out of the twelve every year. It is the bright and dry summer and autumn weather with which the district is favored which especially fit it for fruit growing, and for the cultivation of hops and barley and potatoes above referred to.

WATER SUPPLY.

The townsite is well watered. Besides the Fraser River along its front, three never failing streams of sparkling water run through different parts of the residential portion of the city, which only need the hand of science for their proper utilization to make them capable of supplying the requirements of a large population, as well as for manufacturing purposes.

A LUMBER CENTRE.

We have spoken above of the rich farming lands of the district adjacent to Mission City. Its lumbering resources are hardly less important. Arrangements are being made for the establishment of a saw mill which will be of great importance in supplying the local demand. Others will soon follow. The great facilities for communications, referred to above, which Mission City possesses, must make it in the near future a great centre of the lumbering interest in this province, while in the mills and woods employment will be furnished to many hundreds of workmen.

PROGRESS ALREADY MADE.

Considerable progress has already been made in the building of Mission City. The townsite described above contains 1000 acres. Large wharves have been built to facilitate the river traffic. Many blocks have been furnished with sidewalks, and a considerable length of street planking done. Good hotel accommodation has been provided, and a sash and door factory is in operation. A large paper mill, to employ 150 hands, is being arranged for; and a fruit and vegetable cannery, the largest in the province, is expected to be erected here during the coming season. Three large steamers ply daily along the river, to accommodate the water traffic of the districts along the Fraser, which is already very large, but small to what it will be in the near future. For much of this traffic Mission City will be the natural distributing point. The Fraser, at this part of its course, abounds in salmon and other fish, and a salmon cannery will be an established industry of the locality in the near future. Fine business blocks are now in course of construction. A hotel, to cost $10,000, has been commenced, and will be pushed to completion without delay. Hardware, grocery and general stores have been opened; blacksmith and butcher shops have been established; bank, telegraph office and postoffice have been provided; churches and two schools have been built, and, of course, a real estate office is not wanting. The large Indian mission school, for both sexes, under the direction of St. Mary's mission, is located here. A large union depot, to be erected at the point of junction of the railways, is shortly to be commenced.

SANITATION.

In a sanitary point of view the site of Mission City is admirable. The sewerage and drainage of the city can be made as perfect as desired without heavy cost. The climate, as stated above, is salubrious and agreeable, with few extremes of heat or cold, and without too much wet in winter. The water, too, is of the best, being derived from living springs of the purest water and is never-failing. Coal, too, has been recently discovered in the district, and, when developed, its production will be of great importance to the city in an economic and industrial point of view.

GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

Farming lands in the neighborhood of Mission City can be purchased at from $25 an acre and upwards. These lands must rapidly appreciate in value. The city itself will present splendid opportunities for investment. What Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane Falls were, as fields for investment a few years ago, Mission City is to-day. In all these cities lots which then sold for a few hundred dollars now sell for as many thousands. So will it be a few years hence at Mission City. Now is the time to invest, with the certainty of large returns. No one can doubt, in view of the facts stated above, and its situation as a distributing point and the centre of a splendid agricultural district, that in a few years Mission will be a large and populous commercial city—one of the leading cities of the Province. This will determine the value of real estate in it. It must rule high. To a business man desiring a location for purposes of trade, Mission City presents special attractions. To all such we say go and see Mission City, and if the prospects be such as we represent them, then you cannot do better than buy a lot, build your store upon it, and settle there.

LIBERAL TERMS.

Present prices for lots are low, and every man can find something to suit his means. The terms will be one-third cash, and balance in six and twelve months. Persons purchasing business or residence lots, and erecting buildings upon them, will be allowed a liberal rebate. Special inducements will be given to parties intending to establish manufactures in the city. Acre blocks and tracts adjoining Mission City are for sale at from $50 to $100 per acre. City lots range in price from $30 upwards. Intending purchasers should take advantage of the liberal inducements offered and purchase early. The Dominion Real Estate and Loan agency of Mission City and Vancouver, B. C., are general agents for a large portion of this townsite to whom we are indebted for much of the information contained in this article, and, no doubt, will cheerfully furnish any further information required.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE ROAD
—TO—
OPULENCE
Lies Knee-Deep
Through Advertising
—IN—
"THE TIMES."

WHITE ROCK, B. C.

This Townsite is situated on Semiahmoo Bay, and is the only deep water seaport between the International Bounday Line and Vancouver, B.C. It will probably be the Mainland starting-point of the Victoria, Saanich & New Westminster Railway. It is now the outlet for the finest agricultural district in British Columbia.

The C.P.R. has made a survey of a line from Vancouver direct to this point. The Royal City Planing Mills Company has built a substantial wharf here, and has established a lumber yard, which supplies the farmers of this district. A handsome Hotel has been erected and building is going on rapidly. Several influential and far-sighted orporations have acquired large tracts of land surrounding this Townsite.

-:- ONLY 14 WATER FRONT LOTS LEFT. -:-

Bargains in Victoria Property

Two Lots, Fernwood Road, with 4-roomed house, kitchen, pantry, etc.	Price,	$1800
Two Lots, Belcher Avenue,	each "	750
One Lot, with 6-roomed house, bathroom, pantry, etc., corner Yates street and Fernwood Road,	"	3500
Three Lots, Esquimalt Road,	For the three "	2500
One Lot, Victoria Crescent,	"	900
Eight acres on Gordon Head Road, slashed	$200 per acre.	Cheap
Three and one-half acres, Cadboro Bay Road, cleared and fenced,		4200
Ten acres, Cordova Bay,	Per acre,	100
Seventy acres, East Saanich Road, 8 miles from town. Good Land.	" "	40

Parties having houses to Rent, will do well to list them with us, as we have enquiries daily for houses, with rental from $15 to $30 per month

HAWTHORNTHWAITE : & : COMPANY,

31 Government Street.

B. C. POTTERY AND TERRA COTTA CO. (Limited).

Authorized Capital, $60,000

OFFICE

61, YATES STREET (Upstairs

WORKS,

CONSTANCE COVE ROAD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Vitrified Sewer Pipe,
Agricultural Drain Tile,
Terra Cotta Ware,
Chimney Tiles and Tops,
Flower Pots, Etc.

Ornamental Work for Buildings
A SPECIALTY.

Nov13-3m

REMOVED.

H. G. WATERSON,

JOB PRINTER

Office over Erskine's Shoe Store.
GOVERNMENT STREET. m17-6m

--: PRINTING :--

By Electric Motor Power.

JAS. A. COHEN,

38 FORT STREET,

Having made extensive additions to his printing office, is now prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Job, News and Poster Printing inferior to none produced in Victoria, at low prices.

Come and See the Electric Motor.

au17-1y

STEAMER FOR SALE

The Twin Screw Steamer Cariboo Fly.

as she now lies on the ways at the Star Ship Yard, together with her outfit of boats, life boats, bedding, linen, etc
Length 132ft. 2in.
Beam 22ft. 3in.
381 87-100 Tons.
For further particulars apply to

HENRY SAUNDERS,
Johnson street, Victoria.
Nanaimo and Vancouver papers please copy.
fe10-1f

NOTICE

WILL ALL THE PROPERTY OWNERS on the Cadboro Bay Road (outside the Willows) oblige by sending me their addresses.
C. T. W. PIPER,
P.O. box 763.

IMPORTANT.

ap28eod12t

VICTORIA STILL LEADS! VICTORIA

BUSINESS IS GOOD. - PAYMENTS PROMPT.

Don't think we are selling nothing but Oak Harbor. We have the best list of Victoria property, East, West, North, South and Center. Let us call your attention to:

6 Acres under cultivation at $300 per acre.
5 Acres Carey Road at $200 per acre.
11 Acres Cedar Hill Road at $170 per acre.
8-Roomed House on Chatham street, $3,500.
6-Roomed Cottage, double lot, Fruit Trees, Garden, etc., $3,700.
Exceptionally well situated House on Pandora street, cheap at $5,500.
House on Pioneer street, rents for $20 per month, $2100.
6-Roomed House Work Estate, $2,000.
Houses from $900 to $10,000.
1 Lot Beacon street close to the Park, $1000.
Corner Menzies and Michigan streets, $2,850.

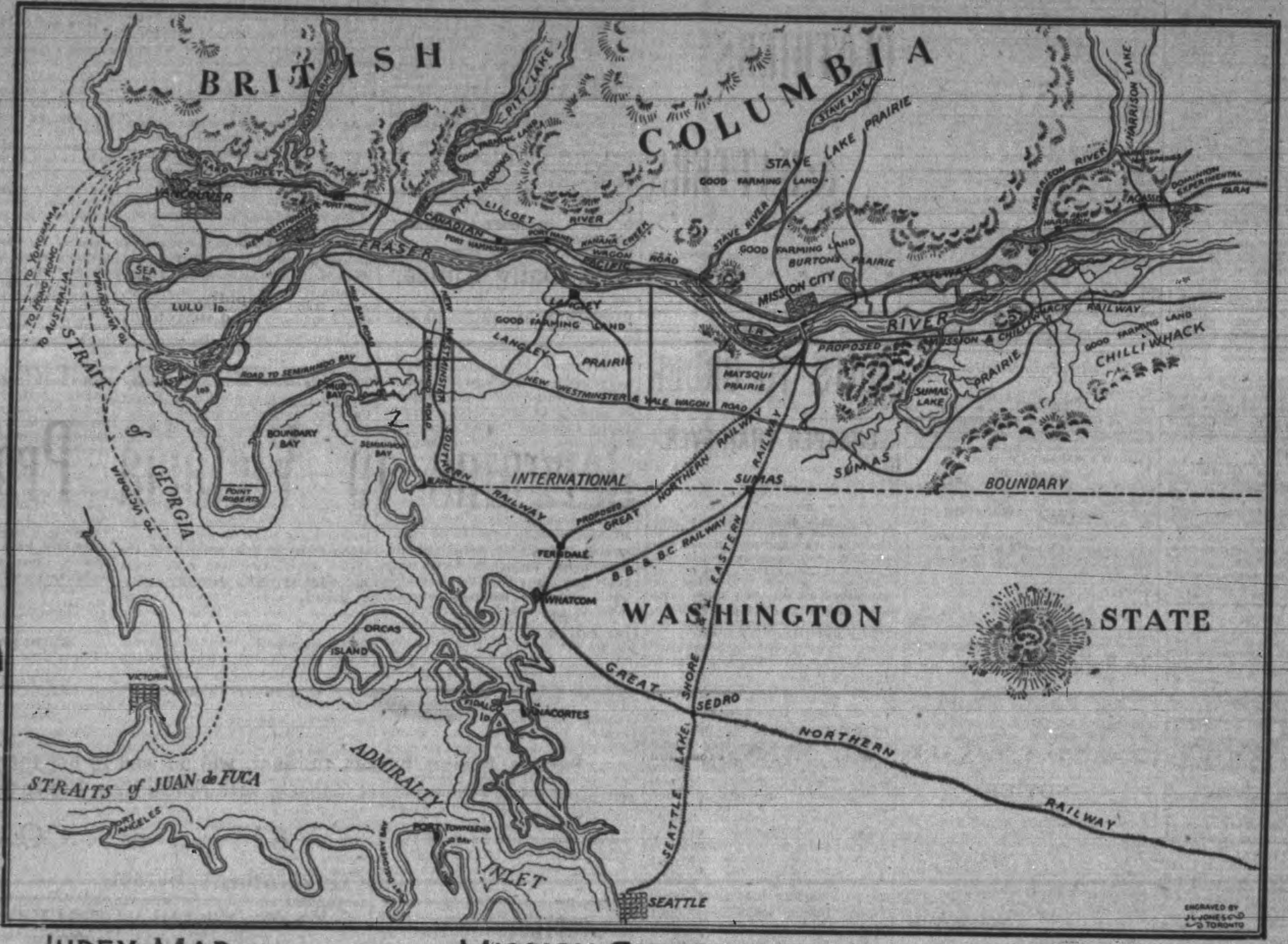
2 Lots Superior and Kingston streets, $2,500.
2 Lots Park Road, $2,400.
2 Lots Victoria West, $325 each.
1 Lot Pine street, $350.
1 Lot Yates street, $1,475.
1 Lot Harrison street, fronting West, $900.
1 Lot St. Charles street close to Fort, $900.
135 Feet Oak Bay avenue, $1,200.
138 Feet Cadboro Bay Road, $700.
1 Lot Pandora street, $900.
Business Properties from $200 per front foot.

We have a particularly good corner that would pay handsomely for improvement.

Crane, McGregor & Boggs.

MISSION CITY, B.C.

Located in the Renowned Fraser River Valley; the terminus of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway; on the Main Line of the C.P.R.; the coming railway centre of British Columbia and the distributing point for the Upper Fraser River District and the famous Matsqui and Sumas Prairies.


BRITISH COLUMBIA
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BURRARD INLET
NORTH ARM
PITT LAKE
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PORT MOODY
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CANADIAN PACIFIC
FRASER
PORT HAMMOND
PORT HANEY
LILLOET RIVER
KANAKA CREEK
WAGON ROAD
SEA ID.
LULU ID.
TO YOKOHAMA
TO HONG KONG
TO AUSTRALIA
TO VANCOUVER
STRAIT of GEORGIA
TO VICTORIA
MUD BAY ROAD
ROAD TO SEMIAHMOO BAY
MUD BAY
BOUNDARY BAY
SEMIAHMOO BAY
POINT ROBERTS
NEW WESTMINSTER SOUTHERN RAILWAY
LANGLEY
LANGLEY PRAIRIE
NEW WESTMINSTER & YALE WAGON ROAD
STAVE LAKE
STAVE LAKE PRAIRIE
STAVE RIVER
BURTONS PRAIRIE
MISSION CITY
RIVER
RAILWAY
HARRISON LAKE
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CHILLIWHACK
MATSQUI PRAIRIE
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SUMAS
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B.B. & B.C. RAILWAY
FERNDALE
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SEDRO
SEATTLE LAKE SHORE EASTERN RAILWAY
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VICTORIA
STRAITS of JUAN de FUCA
PORT ANGELES
PORT TOWNSEND
ADMIRALTY INLET
SEATTLE
ENGRAVED BY J.L. JONES & CO. TORONTO

INDEX MAP *showing Position of* MISSION CITY, B.C. *surrounding Country, Railway & River Connections*

Grand Excursions, May 19th, 1891, to Mission City.

Round Trip Tickets from Victoria, leaving by the Islander on Tuesday morning, $5. A special train will leave Vancouver on the arrival of the Islander for Mission City, and will return the passengers to Vancouver the same evening. Parties buying a town lot will have price of ticket deducted from amount of their purchase.

—:TWO BRASS BANDS:—

will be present and every effort will be made to make the trip an enjoyable one. LUNCH will be served 12 o'clock on the grounds.

TAKE A DAY OFF AND ENJOY THE EXCURSION OF THE SEASON.

It will afford you an opportunity to see the beautiful country in the Fraser River Valley.

GREAT UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE OF CITY LOTS.

The limited number of 300 Lots will positively be sold without reserve at

MISSION CITY, ON TUESDAY, MAY 19TH, 1891.

TERMS OF SALE.

Terms of sale will be one-quarter cash, and the balance in three equal pay- nts, due in four, eight and twelve months, interest at 8 per cent.

Purchasers can depend on a clear and perfect title to their property.

A liberal discount made to purchasers who settle at Mission City; and the wners are prepared to give opportunities to merchants and manufacturers to pen business.

A FEW OF ITS ADVANTAGES.

MISSION CITY is on the Main Line of the Canadian Pacific Railway; the terminus of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway, giving the C.P.R. their through line to Puget Sound cities and the South.

Has large wharves for the Fraser River traffic; streets, sidewalked and planked; Sash and Door Factory; three Hotels; a 4-story Hotel now building; Stores and shops, Lumber yard, etc.

THE LARGEST WOODEN TRUSS BRIDGE IN CANADA

has just been completed at a cost of upwards of $300,000 across the Fraser River at Mission City.

An abundance of Farm Lands in the near vicinity are yet to be taken up and cultivated. Farms can be bought in lots from ten acres upwards. These lands will grow immense crops of fruits, vegetables and cereals, all of which will find a ready market at good prices in Mission City.

Mr. Geo. Haynes of Heisterman & Co., will go with the excursion, and will be pleased to discharge any commission entrusted to him. Circulars giving full information will be cheerfully provided on application to Mr. A. M. BEATTIE, Auctioneer, Vancouver, B.C., or to

HE DOMINION REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENCY, General Agents,
Offices:—Horne Ave. and Broadway, Mission City, B.C., and 137 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

HEISTERMAN & CO.,
Sole Agents for Victoria, B.C.

WANTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of To Let, Wanted Etc., under these heads, four lines or under 50 cents for two insertions and 25 cents each additional insertion. Cash to accompany order.

WANTED—A girl for light housework in a small family. Apply at 125 Blanchard street. m16-6t

WANTED—A cook. Apply at corner of Fort and Blanchard Sts. m19-1t

WANTED—From 5 to 20 acres, a short distance from Victoria, water front preferred. Must be good ground. State lowest cash price and where seen. Address "M. N.," TIMES office. my15-1w

WANTED—By a middle-aged man, a situation as groom. Thoroughly experienced in all classes of horses; can break colts and teach ladies and gentlemen to ride. Address W. B., TIMES office. my14-3t

WANTED—By a young man, a position in insurance office, or in store of any description. Have filled similar positions before. Highest references given and certificates shown. Address A. Walpole, 61 Kane street. m14-2w

WANTED—An interest in a good paying business or saloon. Address T. A., TIMES office. my14-3t

WANTED—Position by young man in wholesale house or in warehouse. Apply F. A. this office. m13-6t

WANTED—A girl or woman for general housework. Apply 22 Toronto Street, James Bay. m13-tf

TO LET.

TO LET—On Birdcage Walk, a pleasant, sunny room, with or without board; suitable for a young lady. P.O. Box 764. my15ty

TO LET—A comfortably furnished front bedroom in private family. Cars pass the door. Apply M. R., P.O. box 296. my14-1w

TO LET—Offices, sample rooms and lodge rooms in Williams' Building, Broad street. Crane, McGregor & Boggs. m11-tf

TO LET—Several houses, from $10 to $30 per month. Crane, McGregor & Boggs. m11-1w

TO LET—For the summer months, a furnished house in James Bay, within easy distance of tram cars. Possession given 1st June. Apply postoffice drawer "O." m2tf

TO LET—Rooms and offices; new and very nicely furnished; electric light, bath, fire, etc., in Turner building, 86 Douglas street, corner View street. ap30-1m

TO LET—A very pleasant, well furnished front room with bathroom (hot and cold water) attached. 144 Menzies street. ap30tf

HOTEL AND STORE to let; in the country. Apply Mason & Jones, Broad St. a18-1m

TO LET—New and nicely furnished rooms with or without fire, by day, week or month. Apply 53 Yates street. no28-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—The furniture of a well kept house, with house to let. Furniture quite new. Address X. Z., TIMES office. m11-1w

FOR SALE—A white or bay pony. Apply to Geo. Phillips, stove dealer, 132 Government street. my8tf

FOR SALE—Cheap; a good hotel business. Address "Hotel" TIMES office. fe5-tf

FOR SALE—Cheap; a five roomed house and lot 60x140. Apply on the premises, 19 Pioneer street or 96 Yates street. ja24-tf

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—On Tuesday evening in the vicinity of the Telegraph Hotel, a liver colored Irish water spaniel, white star on breast. A reward will be given on its return to the Telegraph Hotel, Store street. m16-2t

LOST—On Wednesday, on Cadboro Bay road, a valuable brown fur boa. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving the same at this office. my15-1w

LOST—In the vicinity of the Lion Brewery, a lady's natural wool boa. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at the Argyle House, 83 Douglas street. my14-3t

FOUND—By John Bartlett, a large brass valve, opposite A. B. Gray's residence, James Bay. Can be procured by owner at the TIMES office, by paying for this advertisement. ap20tf

EDUCATIONAL.

SCHOOLS OF PRACTICAL, CIVIL, MEchanical, Mining Engineering, Surveying, Draughting, Architecture, Assaying and Navigation, 170½ Second street, Portland, Or., and 723 Market street, San Francisco, Cal. Established 1864. A. VANDER NAILLEN, Pres. Send for circular. sept5-1yr

BOARD.

BOARD—Vacancies for day or private boarders at No. 8 Humboldt street; 5 minutes walk from Post office. m 6-1w

INSURANCE.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The British Columbia Fire Insurance Company.
DALBY, BALLENTYNE & CLAXTON,
66 Yates street, Victoria B.C. ap16-1m Agents.

THE NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1797. Amount insured $200,000,000.
H. D. HELMCKEN, Agent.
[illegible] street, Victoria, B. C. jan5-ly

PHYSICIANS.

DR. ERNEST HALL,
ROYAL COLLEGE PHYSICIANS EDINBURGH.
Graduate in eye, Philadelphia, late Assistant Central London Throat and Ear Hospital. Office, corner Yates and Douglas streets. Hours, 10 to 4. Residence, corner Fort and Quadra. Hours 6 to 7:30. feb26-tf

HOMŒOPATHY
DR. JOHN HALL
98 Yates street, over Cochrane and Munn's Drug Store.
CHRONIC AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES A SPECIALTY.
Office hours, from 1 to 4 p.m only excepting Sundays and holidays.

DR. MACGILLIS,
45 YATES STREET.
Specialist in kidney, skin and private diseases. my1-1m

SOCIETIES.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS
Will meet in the Trades and Labor Club's hall instead of Sons of St. George's hall. m15-2t

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS.
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Forester's Hall, Government street.
Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., R.C.B. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Pisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. [illegible] A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 120, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions cordially invited. E. LANGLEY, 1-17 Scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, K. of P.
Regular convocation every Friday evening at Forester's Hall, Government street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. E. PFERDNER, oc18 K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meet in their hall, corner Langley and Yates streets, on the first Friday in every month. All Scotch [illegible] invited to join [illegible] Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,
Corner Government and Pandora streets. Money advanced on all kinds of approved security. Business strictly confidential. my4

CIVIL ENGINEERS, Etc.

C. W. BUSK,
Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., M. Soc. C.E.
MINING AND GENERAL SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.
Plans and estimates furnished, reports prepared, works undertaken, and contracts superintended for all kinds of Engineering or Surveying work in the south part of the West Kootenay District.
Address P. O. Box 38, Victoria, B. C., or Nelson, Kootenay Lake B. C. ian29

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EDWD. McCOSKRIE
ARCHITECT, CIVIL AND SANITARY ENGINEER.
Building Surveyor and General Valuator. Office, Belmont Block, Yates street, Victoria, B.C. Special attention to churches, school and public buildings, and to elevators, bridge, railway, hydraulic and sanitary work generally.

T. NORGATE & CO.,
ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND PATENT AGENTS.
Sketches, Plans, Elevations, Specifications prepared. Office, Moody's Block, 76 Yates street, Victoria B. C. m20tf

HOOPER & GODDARD
ARCHITECTS.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad and Trounce. fe29tf

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN
CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. ju18

JOHN DOHERTY
GENERAL SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale. aug24-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

SING KEE,
NO. 24 HERALD ST.
Grocery store and Intelligence office. All kinds of Chinese labor supplied at shortest notice. Contracts taken for clearing land, discharging coal, &c., &c. mar24-3m

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE.
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 129

JOHN J. AUSTIN,
NOTARY PUBLIC
Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated. Town and Country Property for sale. Office Government street Victoria. P.O. Box 39.

To Building Contractors

Rock, Dimension or Rubble.

Will be supplied by the undersigned in any quantity. Apply to

Geo. Jones' McPhersons' Station, E. & N. R'y. fe27-6m

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between Richard Hall and William John Goepel, trading under the firm name of "Hall, Goepel & Co.," has this day been dissolved, as from the 30th April last, by mutual consent. Mr. Goepel retires from the firm. Mr. Hall will carry on the business and will settle all liabilities, and to whom all outstanding accounts are to be paid. The name of the firm will remain unchanged.

RICHARD HALL,
W. J. GOEPEL.

Witness—John Hall.
Victoria, B.C., May 4, 1891. my4-1m

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between W. R. Munger and James Munger, carried on at the corner of Yates and Broad streets, as a saloon business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be carried on as the Mirror Saloon by James Munger. W. R. MUNGER, JAMES MUNGER.

May 12-10t.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I INtend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria at its next regular meeting for a transfer of my license to sell intoxicating liquors, at the corner of Yates and Broad streets, No. 80, to James Munger.

JOHN H. GANNON.
Dated Victoria, May 1, 1891. may1-1m

NOTICE.

AT THE NEXT SITTING OF THE BOARD of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, I intend to apply for a transfer to Tolmie & Stewart, of the license held by me to sell wines and liquors on the premises Nos. 45 and 47 Yates street. ANDREW TOLMIE.
May 6, 1891. m6-30t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned intends to apply to the Licensing Board at its next sitting for a transfer of the liquor license of the Occidental Hotel from Wm. Jensen to Berryman & Andrews.
Victoria, May 9, 1891. WM. JENSEN.
m11-1m

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners in and for the city of Victoria, at its next regular sitting, for a restaurant license, to sell by retail, wines and beer, at the building now being erected by the B. C. Land & Investment Agency, on Broad street, in the city of Victoria, and to be known as "The Balmoral Restaurant."

F. W. GARLAND.
Dated 10th day of May, 1891.

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners in and for the city of Victoria, at its next regular sitting, for a license to sell by retail, wines, spirits, beer and other fermented liquors at the building now being erected by me on Lots 11 and 12, section 29, Beckley Farm, situate on Dallas road, in the city of Victoria, and to be known as "Hotel Dallas."

WM. JENSEN.
Dated this 5th day of May, 1891. my6

TAKE NOTICE THAT I THE UNDERsigned intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners in and for the city of Victoria at its next regular sitting, for a transfer of the retail liquor license now held by me for the premises situate on the corner of Yates and Douglas streets in the city of Victoria, and now known as the Standard Theatre, to John Cort.

Dated at Victoria this 4th day of May, 1891.
MRS. BERTHA HEMANS,
my5td Formerly Mrs. Bertha Roller

Directly and Indirectly.

Kidney complaint, dropsy and similar troubles depend directly on wrong action of the kidneys and indirectly on bad blood. Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the action of the kidneys and cleanses the blood from all impurities in this way curing kidney complaint, dropsy, etc.

GILMORE
AND
McCANDLESS
CLOTHIERS
& HATTERS

* * * * * * * * * * *

SUITS TO ORDER

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Since the formation of a union amongst the tailors in Victoria prices for clothing have advanced to such an extent that people are sending East for their suits. And we don't blame them, either, if they can save from $10 to $20 a suit. We pay union prices simply because we have to; not that we consider it right.

We were paying our men the same wages before union prices were enforced that we paid them ten years ago, when we received from ten to twenty per cent. more for our suits.

We have from ten to fifteen thousand dollars invested in tailoring, and we propose to turn it over at least twice a year, regardless of profits. To do this we will make suits cheaper than we did before we paid high prices for making up. Good Tweed and Serge Suits, $25.

Irish Tweeds, $27, $28, $30 and $32. If any other tailor in town will prove that these goods are not genuine Irish Tweeds we will donate a Thousand Dollars to any charitable institution that he may name.

Black worsted suits $40. You will get the same goods for $48 or $50 elsewhere. We intend to make a specialty of tweed suits for $30; regular price is $35 to $40. We have the store for our other business; it costs us nothing for the tailoring department; we have the stock; we have a first-class cutter, and we have capital enough to run it if we don't make a cent. So now is the time to get cheap suits to order.

We are going through the stock marking everything down. Don't take everything for granted. See our new schedule of prices.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Gilmore & McCandless

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED
MERCHANT TAILORS
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

37 JOHNSON STREET,

Telephone Call 563. Victoria, B.C.

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By mail to any part of the world, per year $10.00

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The Daily Times.

EXPERIMENTAL SHEEP RANCHING.

The Colonist, with the inconsistency, and with the careless regard for reasonableness, peculiar of it when engaged in grinding an axe, explains that the British Columbia Cattle Company are about to engage in the "experiment" of "sheep ranching." This is about as shallow an apology as could be offered for the impudent importunities of the British Columbia contingent. We will tell the Colonist why it is a shallow apology. First, 10,000 sheep for experimental purposes is simply absurd. Experiments are not conducted on so grand a scale. One thousand ewes would serve the purpose. Secondly, there is no need to experiment in "sheep ranching" in British Columbia, for the reason that it is a well understood fact that "sheep ranching" is practicable. It would not be a difficult matter to procure a thousand witnesses who will testify to the practicability of "sheep ranching" in British Columbia. If it was not generally understood that "sheep ranching" was practicable, why did the local House pass an act barring sheep free commonage? Clause 5 of "an act to provide for the better protection of Cattle Ranges" reads:—"No sheep or swine shall be allowed to be pastured on any such common, except while being driven from one district to another, and if the owner of any sheep or swine shall depasture or keep the same on such common, except as aforesaid," (24 hours) "he shall be liable to a penalty of not more than $50, recovered in a summary way." This law was inspired by the stock raisers of British Columbia and passed by a House largely composed of men engaged in stock raising. The inference is plain. The stock raisers not only knew that "sheep ranching" was practicable, but they were determined to make it impracticable so far as Government land was concerned. Hence, the British Columbia Cattle Company has no cause to engage in experimental "sheep ranching." The concensus of opinion throughout the Province is, that it is perfectly feasible, and none are better aware of it than the British Columbia Cattle Company. The assertion of the Colonist, therefore, that the British Columbia Cattle Company are about to try an experiment is not well taken. There is a flavor of mendacity about it.

Turning to the news column of our contemporary we find a communication from Kamloops, in which the writer states that GEO. HAYES, of HAYES & MCINTOSH, has forwarded a petition to Ottawa asking to be allowed to import 40,000 sheep on similar terms to those sought by the British Columbia Cattle Company. This is another "experiment," we may suppose. Now the TIMES is for free trade, but it believes in free trade for everybody. But, if the Government will take the tax off "stock sheep" in toto, the TIMES will not insist that mutton sheep be included, for, if the British Columbia Cattle Company, GEO. HAYES and others want to import something like 100,000 sheep for experimental purposes it is tolerably certain that the competition that would be engendered, would result in benefit to the consumer. That, however, one stock company, or at the most two, should be permitted to import "stock sheep" to the exclusion of Victoria butchers who might want to engage in experimental "sheep ranching" themselves is altogether "too thin." As a consumer the TIMES' protests. As possessed of common sense, it protests. If the British Columbia Cattle Company may engage in experimental "sheep ranching," Yankee sheep forming the base of operations, let the opportunity be thrown open to butchers, and bakers and candlestick makers. Then and only then would "chops" fall in price and then and only then, would the "dear public," for which the Colonist feels such a deep concern, reap specific benefit. Competition, need we point out to our contemporary, is the life of trade. On the whole, unless the Colonist argues better than it did this morning, the British Columbia Cattle Company may well exclaim, save us from our friends.

ANOTHER PHASE OF EXPERIMENTAL "SHEEP RANCHING."

While in one sense of the word it would be a source of pride to the TIMES to know that the British Columbia Cattle Company, and MR. GEORGE HAYES were engaged in experimental "sheep ranching" on the scale they propose, in another sense it would be a source of apprehension, because, should their "experiment" fail it would involve them in heavy loss. It would be too bad for MR. HAYES, who is a good-looking fellow and who dresses with taste, to "go broke" on 40,000 "scabby" old ewes. We say scabby old ewes, for the reason that if MR. HAYES and the British Columbia Cattle Company are going into experimental "sheep ranching" they should import sheep with pedigrees as long as those of the British aristocracy, and which have sound cuticles and which above all may be imported duty free. Why should our experimental sheep ranchers import a common, scabby, dutiable breed of sheep when blooded sheep are duty free? Again, why import sheep from the States at all? Back in Canada there are sheep and sheep. Sheep are cultivated as far west as Calgary. Why go to the States for sheep while east of the Rockies there are sheep in plenty, born and brought up under the "old flag?" Again, What is the duty on sheep for? What is national policy for? What was EDWARD GAWLOR PRIOR and the entire British Columbia contingent elected to represent this Province for? They were elected to sustain the very principles they are now trying to break down. They were elected to support a policy, the grand object of which is to protect Canadian sheep-raisers against the "infernal" Yankees. Shall Canadian sheepraisers be discriminated against in the interest of experimental sheep ranchers in British Columbia? Would that be national policy? Was COL. PRIOR and MR. EARLE elected on that platform? The Colonist will probably tell us that freight rates make the importation of sheep from the East prohibitory. As to this hypothetical answer we would say that MR. VAN HORNE, who is a good national policyist, would probably give the British Columbia Cattle Company special rates. As a good national policyist he would feel proud to encourage experimental "sheep ranching" in British Columbia. MR. VAN HORNE, in fact, that the sheep industry should be started in British Columbia, and that the nucleus should be purchased in Ontario, would doubtless put his trains at the disposal of the British Columbia Cattle Company at a trifle above cost. But, as we have pointed out, there is no duty on blooded sheep, and why should the British Columbia Cattle Co., or anybody else, care to engage in experimental "sheep ranching" with any other kind? The common, scabby, plebian, Spanish merino sheep, peculiar to the States, are only fit for wool and are subject to duty, while British Columbia wants mutton sheep, blooded sheep, the very kind of sheep that are not subject to duty. Let our experimental sheep ranchers, therefore, import blooded "Cotswolds" and "Southdowns" which are large sheep, which make good mutton, which are free from scab and which above all, are free from duty. Otherwise let them go to Ontario and buy their sheep, and thus live up to the principles they voted for.

BELGIUM.

The prospect of a revolution in Belgium seems to be imminent. The working classes, permeated with socialism and half starved withal, are asserting through their orators their right to a share in the Government. The upper classes have been warned that their oligarchy cannot last much longer. The working classes, in a word, are demanding universal suffrage. They will get it, undoubtedly. The king and his cabinet favor ample concessions on the suffrage as a means of placating the working classes. It is not so much, however, the question of universal suffrage that is causing apprehension as the evident partiality of the disaffected for France. The impression seems to be that, in the event of war between France and Germany, the populace of Belgium would rise en masse in behalf of the former country, and England and Germany, the latter especially, is considerably disturbed thereby.

Opium in Sausages.

A string of sausages floated idly around in an eddy between two Pacific coast steamship docks two hours one day, says a San Francisco correspondent of the New York World. They popped up from somewhere, nobody knew where. The City of Pueblo had been thoroughly searched and nothing contraband had been discovered. Customs Inspector Critcher, standing guard on her deck, suspected nothing, but, fretted by the persistency of the sausages in floating in the slip instead of following the tide, called to two boatmen to take them out of the water. The boatmen did so, and it was found that every "sausage" had a fine silk fish line tied to it, at the end of which dangled a box of opium wrapped in oiled silk. There was 9,200 boxes in all, worth nearly $5,000. The "sausages" were scraps of cork wrapped in tarpaulin and linked with cord, each link being loaded with sufficient salt to sink it about a foot under water.

SKILLFUL CHICKEN STEALING.

A Species of Robbery Quite Prevalent at the National Capital.

"Yes, this is a good season of the year for chicken thieves," echoed Detective Block the other day, when a Washington Star reporter spoke to him about that class of criminals. "But," he added, "there haven't been so many cases of chicken stealing lately as there used to be. Reports of that particular sort of stealing are few and far between. Now and then, however, three or four jobs are done in as many nights, and then nothing is heard from the chicken man for a long time. This is just the time of the year for them to operate, but this year there seems to be a scarcity of such thieves or else chickens are not so plentiful. Those who are called chicken thieves do not confine themselves to robbing chicken houses, but they steal all sorts of fowls, turkeys, ducks or chickens. And, strange to say, this class of offenders confine their stealing chiefly to fowls. Seldom do they steal other articles, and very few of them, indeed, are all-round thieves."

"How do they manage to rob a house of all its fowls without making noise enough to rouse the owner of the fowls?" the reporter inquired.

"Easy enough," was the reply. "To use their language, they 'charm' the fowls before they attempt to leave the premises with them, even if their heads have to be taken off. The thieves who are classed among the good ones, or those who thoroughly understand their business, seldom take away a live chicken unless the number captured is very small. Sometimes," continued the detective, "the thieves use sulphur to strangle the fowls with, and it acts like a charm. They use a box of blue-headed matches, which they dampen and rub against their hand so that the fumes of sulphur that arise get into the lungs of the fowls and prevent them from crowing or cackling or giving any alarm whatever. Then the burglar stretches in his arm and collects his fowls one by one.

"Everybody," said the detective, "can't steal chickens. There seems to be some peculiar qualifications necessary to make a man an expert at the business. An expert thief knows well the necessity of always keeping a pot of scalding water on the stove at home, so that when he returns with the plunder he can get the feathers off them and prepare them for market as soon as possible. Then he knows that the means of identification have been destroyed. Often when such a robbery has been committed early in the morning the chickens are on a bench in the market before they are cold.

"Many a night on my tour through the city I have smelled smoke from burning feathers and been satisfied the feathers were picked from stolen fowls and were being burned to destroy their value as evidence."

A BORN COURTIER.

Royal Compliment to the Late Emperor William by a Tiny Subject.

During a stay of Emperor William I., of Germany, at a fashionable watering place at Ems, that monarch paid a visit to a large orphan asylum and school that was under Government patronage. The presence of so distinguished a personage created quite a sensation in the establishment, says the Chicago Herald.

After listening with much interest to the recitations of several of the classes, his Majesty called to him a bright flaxen-haired little girl of five or six years of age, and lifting her into his lap, said:

"Now, my little fraulein, let me see how well you have been taught. To what kingdom does this belong?" And taking out of his pocket an orange, he held it up to her.

The little girl hesitated for a moment, and, looking timidly up to the Emperor's face, replied:

"To the vegetable kingdom."

"Very good, my little fraulein; and now to what kingdom does this belong?" And he drew out of his pocket a gold piece and placed it on the orange.

Again the little girl hesitated, but soon replied:

"To the mineral kingdom."

"Better and better," said the Emperor.

"Now look at me and say to me to what kingdom I belong."

At this question there was an ominous silence among the teachers and visitors who were listening with much interest to the royal catechism. Could she make any other reply than "To the animal kingdom?"

The little girl hesitated long, as if perplexed as to what answer she would give. Was the Emperor an animal? Her eyes sought those of her teachers and her schoolmates. Then she looked up into the eyes of the aged Emperor, and with a half startled, frightened look, as if she were evading the question, replied: "To the Kingdom of Heaven."

A Level-Headed King.

The uncomplimentary terms applied to journalists recently by Emperor William recall by contrast the words used by King Humbert, of Italy, speaking of the members of that profession. At one of the court balls [illegible] the palace at Rome the King summoned a number of editors to his side. After referring with expressions of admiration to the important work done by the press, and to the difficult and powerful work of the editors, he added: "Gentlemen, I have often said that I should wish to be a journalist were I not King."

The Machinery in Man.

A man has with him a working pump called his heart, a working bellows called his lungs, a working vat called his stomach, a working condenser called his brain, and a working evaporator called his skin, all of which must be at work whether he will or not. The heart is expending over his body day by day one hundred and twenty-two foot tons of work. He will go on lifting many millions of tons in so many years. If he meet with no accident, the time will come when his last stroke will be finished and he will die.

CANADA AND THE STATES.

THEIR COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL RELATIONS CONSIDERED.

The Tendencies of the Two Peoples—Desire of the United States for the Absorption of Canada and the Difficulties in the Way—Mr. Wiman's Crusade.

By the Marquis of Lorne.]

We in England and in Canada always desire to be most respectful to America, and to all Americans, including Mr. Wiman, whom we would still like to think of as the engaging Toronto youth he once was. But little boys will grow up, and some young Canadians will become full-grown Americans, and we do not feel disposed to quarrel with this decree of Providence, however often we may heave a sigh and say, "What a nice little boy it once was!" Especially in the pages of the North American Review are we always most respectful to our cousins of the United States; else we should not be admitted into the pages of that patriotic print, nor could our words reach the sixty millions of readers everybody knows it commands.

Thus disposed in our mind, we were prepared to find that Mr. Wiman, writing in these pages, would be more American than the Americans; just as Mr. Van Horne, of a good old New York family, is now, as president of the Canadian Pacific, more Canadian than are many "Kanucks." We did not expect to find any trace of the exuberance of Ontario in his pages, but, to our surprise, we do. He still remembers some of the phrases of his early days, and he still speaks of the dividing line between the United States and Canada crossing the continent rather to the south of a line of equal division between the two nationalities. He says with pride that Canada possesses more than half of the continent, thereby placing the warm side of his heart close against the north pole. He also concedes that Canada is "loyal" in the sense of liking the old country, although he thinks that a mantle of union jack conceals a waistcoat and coat of stars and stripes.

But where his Americanism comes in is where he generously disposes of all the north to the United States after a generation has passed away. Then will there be but one country, in his belief, and all the frozen portion of the continent shall be thawed by being placed in Uncle Sam's lap. Although he thinks the United States are as yet indifferent to the great good he means to bring them by this annexation in another score of years, he insists that they shall have Labrador, the shores of Hudson's Bay, and the Mackenzie river. So much cold water may well damp annexation ardor; but are not all Americans said to be fond of drinking iced water, and what, under these circumstances, can the prospect of owning so much of it bring but pleasure? Ungenerous doctors sometimes say that a great deal of dyspepsia comes from over indulgence in iced water; but no, Mr. Wiman does not believe it, and Uncle Sam must drink of the waters of the St. Lawrence, Athabasca, and Mackenzie, and call them his. He must "cast his shoe" over this land he is said not to want, and trample out all individualism in French Canada, and among the descendants of the English loyalists, because trade connections along a strip of frontier can be made better. "Great God, what do we see and hear, the end of things created?" Yes; all yield to a little more connection. Patriotism, loyalty, pride in country and in the continuity of its history, in its institutions, in its freedom, that gives its people now a sovereign power, all—all must go before a little more—if only a percentage—of increased trade connection!

Horace said that they who crossed the sea changed the sky only, not the mind. But our friend has only gone a few hundred miles from his old home, and lo! a changed mind indeed. Do his old fellow-countrymen agree with that mind? Let the continuance in power of the Prime Minister who is opposed to Mr. Wiman's ideas answer the question. Sir John Macdonald has been at the head of the government for much more than the time, "the passing of a generation," which Mr. Wiman claims as sufficient for the plans he favors, and has been kept in power for that long period because Canada believes that she would be called upon to sacrifice her independence if she had her tariff dictated at Washington instead of at home.

There are many reasons why the United States should regard with indifference any attempt to "round up" Canada into the Union. The American policy has always been to make her people homogeneous as possible. It is not possible to do so in the South, where the negroes, in spite of ancient Southern prophecies to the contrary, will go on increasing in a far greater ratio than can, in a hot country, the white population. But elsewhere the United States system is to grind into one English-speaking democratic community all foreigners and their descendants who settle in America. German boys are chaffed at school out of their German. Frenchmen hardly attempt to go as settlers, and their fate is the same if they do; for even in the South, where conditions are more favorable to the retention of peculiarities, where there are few but negroes round, witness the decay of French in Louisiana. English, English everywhere,—in school, in the counting-house, in all affairs of life.

Now, in Canada there is a great population of French-speaking Catholics, who refuse thus to be amalgamated, and who rejoice in their Province of Quebec, in their own laws, language, institutions. It is a population constantly growing, and the most sturdy in physique on the continent. To try to absorb this population would be one of the cold water draughts that would give Uncle Sam dyspepsia. It is difficult to say whether they would vote Republican or Democratic. Certain it is that they would puzzle the wire-pullers, and owing to their rapid natural increase in numbers,—few families among them having less than eight children,—the problem of their management would be more difficult to solve as time passed.

But even without taking into account the difficulties involved in the absorption of a wholly foreign race such as the French Canadian, there are other reasons which may well excuse the indifference with which any project for the annexation of Canada is regarded in the United States. The country in that mighty union of commonwealths is already so vast that it provides itself easily with all that is needful, and gives its central government already sufficient occupation. It is often remarked how indifferent the Mississippi Valley population are to the interests of the East, as shown in the manner in which they question the utility of spending money on a powerful navy and the arming of the Atlantic ports. The same tendency may be observed among the rapidly increasing people of the Pacific coast. And this happens in spite of the more rapid communication constantly insured to an ever-increasing degree by the construction of railroads.

The tendencies to what the Germans call "particularism" are always latent in so huge a bundle of sticks. Patriotism may scout the idea as traitorous, but there are other causes besides that which produced the Southern "Rebellion," capable of being nurtured into disaffection to a central government. Phrases are awkward things when they have a wide bearing, and the "sovereignty" of each State is a phrase that may be grown into a growth not wholly compatible with a due relegation into the shades of obedience. Is it worth while to add to the vast districts already under the sway of the Washington Government one that has cherished a separate sentiment and constitution for a time equal to the period of the life of the American nation itself?

Augustus knew when to check the wings of victory, so that the empire he ruled would not be overweighted with its own immensity. The peoples on the north of the St. Lawrence and the lakes have lived for a century and a half under a rule which is wholly different from that type brought into existence in the States. It is one where the democracy, proud of the continuity of their history as symbolized by the crown, has no strong bureaucracy fixed in power over it. It changes the government as it chooses by the votes of its representatives, sitting in an assembly where the ministers have also seats, and can be questioned by the independent or by the opposition members. This is a species of liberty unknown in the constitution of the United States; and it may fairly be said that the Canadians, when they formed their union of colonies in 1867, took most of what is best in the British constitution, most of what is best in the American, and left behind them the antiquated absurdities of the British, at the same time rejecting the more novel defects which have become apparent in the American. They had the benefit of the experience of the old world and the new world for their guidance. Goldwin Smith and a few other essayists may sneer at the Governor-General as a figurehead, and at the title "Sir" given to eminent men in office or at the head of the learned professions in Canada; but they must be conscious that these trivial personalities must be taken for the crotchets they represent by their utterance, and that a system which is alive because it suits a free people cannot be hindered by the few bacilli who do not find their surroundings suited to the further propagation of their little crooked species.

Whatever we may think as to the relative advantages of the two types of government to the north and the south of the international boundary, certain it is that the northern type is one that has educated a whole people to regard it as good, and to look upon the southern type as faulty. Is it for the advantage of the United States that there should be within its borders a northern tier or two of new states looking to the Canadian form of monarchical institutions as insuring more liberty than can be obtained under republican form? or is it not best to keep on developing these countries under the flag of the Federal Government at Washington, whose people have grown up under and been accustomed to the presidential type, more autocratic than the monarchical? It will be long before the territories now under the southern government are so filled with men that more elbow-room is wanted. Until that time comes, would it not be best for the most enthusiastic believer in the old Munroe Doctrine to waive the right of conquest, whether by arms or by bribery?

It will be said that there is little use in discussing an annexation for which nobody specially cares; the American people having enough to do at home, and not being possessed of any covetousness for their neighbor's goods. So it is in the main; but if the main body allow a few energetic individuals, whether they be secretaries of state from near the frontier or humbler members of Congress, to pursue a policy of pressure through diplomatic devices, or congressional acts raising the tariff against their agricultural neighbors over the frontier line, there may well be misunderstanding as to the attitude of indifference. It is more likely that it will be assumed that, judging from appearances, there is a fair amount of disposition to engulf the smaller nation.

It is probably only the northern row of States who desire it. But if, as the official announcement says, there is no desire on the part of the United States to engulf Canada, or on the part of Canada to be annexed, is there no intermediate result aimed at by the hightening of the American tariff, and the refusal to consider the free interchange of raw products only? Yes; there is, first, commercial union, which the advocates of annexation believe will lead to their object being attained.

As I write, the news of the result of the elections in the Dominion is published, and a sufficient working majority returned to support Sir John Macdonald's policy has told the world that Canada wishes to pursue her own path. Commercial Union cannot be based on any abiding certainty, as Mr. Blake has pointed out, so long as there are two points of control, one at Washington and one at Ottawa. So long as such a dual management exists, commercial union would repose on no assured foundation. The Washington management would necessarily demand more and more power over the joint arrangement, which might be fixed in the southern capital, but would hardly be appreciated in the northern. The paddling of your own canoe becomes a manifestly unnecessary performance when the canoe is hauled along with a powerful propeller ahead of her.

"Quite so; then why paddle at all?" the reader will ask; and the answer must be that the paddlers think their mode of propulsion rapid enough, and that their craft is better adapted than is the steamer to their waters, and can exploit them better, as answering better to the exigencies of the currents and more easily launched on fresh waters that may open up before the voyager. It is, in other words, the love of their own; the love of that land their father went to and believed in when no one else believed in her; the love of fulfilling the hopes of their fathers; the love in the pride of much done under many difficulties; the love of freedom which is assured to them by the rule they themselves have fashioned as they chose; the proud affection of manly hearts for the promise of a great future to be greatly earned—this is the sentiment that makes Canada wish to paddle her own canoe. Now, let us see if this is altogether the folly that our too comfortable critic, Mr. Wiman, imagines it to be.

Canada was "once upon a time" a mere string of settlements stretching along the United States boundary disconnected with each other, and cherishing rather the memory of early trials than the hope of any assured fortune. What is she now? The string of settlements has widened out into a splendid zone of prosperous provinces, steadily increasing in wealth, in population, in power of intercommunication, and in the development of undreamed of mineral and agricultural wealth. The article Mr. Wiman wrote in this Review may talk in too lofty a strain about more than half a continent, when part of it is likely to be used only to supply the world with ice; but he does not exaggerate when he speaks of the large value of Canada's raw products. Coal, gold, silver, nickel, copper, iron, belong to her in immense quantities. Wheat, wood, and barley are abundant, and the furs of the far north almost justify the phrase we have just taken exception to as being too magniloquent. These resources she possesses in a territory which, under the old flag, she has made her own in peace and happiness. More land towards the "divide" that separates the St. Lawrence from the Hudson's Bay slope is always being occupied. A railway reaches now one hundred miles north of Quebec. Behind the Ottawa there is plenty of land as good as that which has made the French Canadian happy in his earlier home. Lines, again, penetrate now to the North Saskatchewan. Great tracts of oil-bearing strata have been discovered even further north. It is evident that the vein of good country is no shallow or niggardly strip, but a broad belt, in which the white man, like the wheat, attains the greatest strength of body.

Grumblers there always will be. Some point to emigration to the States. But with a redundant increase does not every prosperous state pour its "overflow" into the United States? Does any one say that Germany is a decaying power because her superabundance finds an outlet in the States? So in Canada does her abundance overflow, taking its way along the railways to places where wages are highest at the moment. But she is, at the same time, steadily filling her own borders. I hear a moan from Toronto, from one too hasty patriot, about the "empty" northwest. If he had travelled there when I traversed that country, only ten years ago, and compared its state then with its state after one decade, he would not have called it "epmty," but "pre-empting." There is eagerness to get the best lands there, because they are being taken up. Then the revenue throughout the provinces at large has been steadily augmenting, and the vast sums spent in promoting public works belong to that class of state expenditure called in India "reproductive."

Ten years ago not a single member of the Canadian Government had ever seen the Northwest. The present Minister of the Interior, to whose thoughtful energy much of the success of our Indian policy is due, was not then in the cabinet, but at the head of the Indian administration on the plains. If any one had predicted, only in Lord Monck's time, that in 1891 there would not be a buffalo on the prairies, but thousands of prosperous farms, he would have been considered a queer crank. In every department of national prosperity, in settlement, good agriculture, enterprise in mining and lumbering industry, in the fisheries, everywhere from east to west definite and steady progress of the best type, not spasmodic, but sure and lasting, is visible to the stranger, if certain natives shut their eyes to it. The factories that have arisen have sprung into being since a certain tariff has been imposed on foreign manufacturers. Undoubtedly in a country capable of much development, and exposed to the hostile action of more powerful rival factories, such a measure of protection is legitimate, if by this only the beginning of industrial enterprise of this description can be planted. Some economists speak of supply and demand as if those terms included all circumstances. But through human ingenuity "rings" and devices of combination can keep all the supply to themselves, and do much to regulate the demand. It is no answer to this that in the long run the eternal principles will reassert themselves. So they may when the generation who sees them insulted are in their graves.

Canada has had ample cause to know that combination in trade among her more powerful neighbors may "slaughter" her factories, and that the prices show, in spite of the massacre of their infant factories, no abatement. I repeat, therefore, that when a country has great natural wealth to safeguard and exploit for her own people, the protective tariff may often be necessary to plant factories. This is considered heresy in England, but England, under similar circumstances to those of Canada, would do precisely the same. She is now a seething factory in mid-channel between the old and new world, and her interests now are to take all she can of raw and manufactured goods, because her territories are too small to let her people live except as general brokers on their own and other nations' products. Canada is small in population, but vast in land and latent resource, and she gets the capital of the old world to develop her latent wealth. She can well afford to draw most of her revenue from import duties, for she becomes stronger every year to bear any strain.

Let it not be imagined, then, that a high tariff against her agricultural products enacted in the States will turn more than a few frontier countries in favor of a plan that would deprive her of "ruling her own roost." Her border countries have developed faster than those of the New England States contiguous to her. The progress of the Quebec population has been mentioned with the admiration it deserves. Ontario has sent many of her sons to the northwestern territories and Manitoba, as well as to the United States, and is quite as well off as corresponding districts south of the line. Yes, everywhere the conviction is growing that along those grand parallels of latitude can be built up a nation worthy to find its place in the world, worthy to stand near its great neighbor to the south, able to achieve what it designs, and to make itself respected by an independence which is too real to be aggressive, and too honest to be subservient. Thus Canada tells the mother-land that she wishes to live on in alliance with her, and under her flag to make the treaties which shall be correlative to her own extending commerce. Thus she tells the States that she desires to be friendly with them, to live alongside of them and work with them for the civilization of the continent, in all amity and good neighborhood.

And here I must protest against the utterly unfounded language Mr. Wiman is pleased to use regarding what he calls Canada's unfriendly attitude to the United States in some matters, such as the fisheries, salvage on the lakes, and such like. If he had taken the smallest pains to look through the history of these small matters of difference incidental to the rivalries, not of nations, but of all neighboring communities, he would have found in the past of his own people, whose conduct he thus shamefully traduces, the most eager desire to be generous to their neighbors while just to themselves. In regard to protection of fisheries, does not Maryland protect her oyster-beds by armed cruisers against poaching? Do the salvage combinations of the cities southwest of the lakes do less than do the Canadians to guarantee the proper earnings of their salvage vessels? Is he unaware of the special order issued by Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, as long ago as 1880, that no vessel should ever be left in distress, and that it did not matter whence came the aid, from Americans or Canadians, so long as the succor was afforded?

To represent the Canadian government in any other light than as a most friendly neighbor is a mischievous and wholly unfounded statement. The underwriters on both sides of the lakes have a trade interest in salvage, and the northern vessels are quite competent to assist any ship in trouble; but the government have gone out of their way to assure the southern salvage companies that all assistance will be welcomed in case of trouble where the local succor may be retarded. It is wholly wrong to attribute, in this or any other international relation, the slightest want of friendship. So it is represented that goods in bond are not equally allowed to pass the frontiers. Again this is not the case, all goods in bond being allowed to pass, except those few articles reserved by treaty, such as fish and fish oil. Again, it is not the case that there is unequal treatment in regard to canal traffic. All vessels are allowed to pass all canals under equal rates, whether Canadian or American. It is difficult to conceive the motive of these imputations, coming as they do from a Canadian born; and perhaps it is best in this case to stick very rigidly to the polite rule of comity that asks us not to impute any motive.

The *modus vivendi*, or license system, at present in force is a most striking instance of the desire of the northern people to be friendly. No country can ever be worthy of friendship if it does not respect itself by enforcing its undoubted rights, and this is all that has been done. And this is the action that must necessarily be pursued. Any unrestricted reciprocity would benefit alone the few farmers in frontier countries. It would swamp the manufacturers and give the more numerous nation to the south entire control of the northern market, while Canada would not have the market of the 60,000,000, but be at their mercy as to the disposition of her trade. She prefers to direct her own destiny, and is conscious of her duty to herself. Her trade with the United States increased greatly during the term of the treaty negotiated in 1854 and broken off by the Americans in 1866. The breaking of that treaty, which we suppose Mr. Wiman would reckon among the most neighborly of the acts of the Washington government, was one of the causes that led to the union of the Canadian provinces.

Since those days the provinces have yearly become more and more knit together, and the practical common-sense of their peoples has told them that they can form a nation, and have a voice to which men shall listen. The old world, as well as the new, believes this confidence to be well founded, and freely invests in her mines, her railways, and her municipal bonds. New lines of steamers are about to connect her yet more with the trade of Europe and Asia. Should the United States be neighborly, they will arrange that some such treaty as that which lasted for 12 years, and was advantageous to the border countries on both sides, be again enacted. Should they refuse, the interruption will but make more visible that bright spark of patriotism whose light has before now illuminated the darker passages of Canada's history, and will become yet more intense as the mighty motive power of national life makes her move with an ever-firmer step towards that future she is conscious she will inherit. LORNE.

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A STORY OF THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

By Bernard Bigby, Author of "Loyal at Last," "My Lady Fantastic," "Ellen's Great Secret," "Fell Among Thieves." Etc., Etc.

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CHAPTER II.

THE WIDOW'S MITE.

When the widow so abruptly left Mr. Brentwood's house, he gently closed the door after her, and with a sigh retired to his chamber, leaving the ladies free to discuss the affair, an opportunity which Miss Ruth availed herself of with sincere satisfaction. She had been awed for a time by her brother's refractory behavior, but the moment his back was turned launched into a chapter of lamentations on the ingratitude of men and the wicked folly of women, not forgetting, however, to congratulate Grace on the firmness she had exhibited in refusing to encourage Mrs. Besant's apprehensions for her son's safety.

Grace heard little of the diatribe, for her thoughts were with the widow and her son. Yes, she confessed to herself, she did really and truly love this young man, who was causing so much trouble to the mall, and though he had never declared any peculiar affection for her, she felt assured that she was dearer to him than the other young girls in the neighborhood. And it was hard—oh, so hard—to lose him; but would she have had him stay at Meltonburg with the women and the old men, when his country was in danger? No, a thousand times no, even though she should never set eyes on him again.

Her reveries and the elder lady's monologue were suddenly broken by three stealthy taps on the window-pane. Both started in surprise.

The taps were repeated.

"Hush, Grace," Ruth Brentwood said in an excited whisper, "there is nothing to be alarmed about. It is only James Lawson—I saw him hanging round the church door to-night, when we came home from meeting."

"Oh, dear," Grace muttered, in distress, "if my grandfather should hear him. What shall we do?"

"Thank goodness, child, your grandfather is safe in his room for the night," was the confident reply. "Open the door softly, and let the poor boy in."

The "poor boy," who came into the room slinking at the girls' heels, had not an appearance likely to prepossess a stranger. He was a young man of apparently two-and-twenty years of age, with light, hay-whispy hair and a sallow, unwholesome complexion. His clothes were old and shabby, his manner dejected, and there was a cringing humility in his bearing which was painful to witness.

"I peeped through the window—" he said, glancing furtively into the face of either lady as though doubtful of the reception he was likely to meet with, "and saw the old gent go upstairs; so I thought I might venture to come in."

Though Grace glanced at him coldly and refused the hand he stretched towards her, Miss Ruth beamed upon him her sweetest smile, for this elderly lady loved the shabby ne'er-do-well with the blind affection of a woman—perhaps because she had brought him up from childhood and showered so many favors on him.

James Lawson's brief career had been meteoric and full of trouble. Left as a baby one night on the door-step of a farmer's house, he had been saved from the tender mercies of the poor-house by the compassionate interposition of the minister, who had given the waif and stray a home in his household and, while never legally adopting him, had brought him up under his care, with as much consideration for his welfare as though he had been a blood relation; which kindness he had returned by developing in early manhood such a reckless instinct for vice that Mr. Brentwood had been driven to turn him adrift and refuse to have any thing to do with him. But James Lawson had cunningly managed to keep on the blind side of Miss Ruth, and that good lady had never ceased to befriend him, surreptitiously supplying him with means out of her very limited resources.

"I've come to wish you good-bye," the young man said, lugubriously, giving his hat, which he carried in his hand, an extra nervous twirl.

"And, why good-bye, James?" Miss Ruth inquired. "Are you going to leave Meltonburg?"

"Yes," he replied. "I am going to enlist."

"Ah!"

There was keen satisfaction in the lady's ejaculation, while she glanced at Grace with a look, which said as plain as words: "What do you think of that now?"

"Well," she said, exultingly, "that is good news, indeed."

Mr. Lawson did not seem to appreciate the manner in which his announcement was received. He expected feminine sympathy not congratulations.

"Yes, indeed, James," Miss Brentwood gushed, "you have now a chance to cover yourself with glory and show the folks what a fine young fellow you are, after all their mean talk about you."

"It isn't glory I'm after," the fine young fellow frankly acknowledged. "It's the bounty and the chance of getting a living, let alone being away from the eternal nagging of the folks around here, who seem set on driving a fellow into trouble."

Miss Ruth's face fell a little at this disclosure; but the fact remained that he was going to the war, and she solaced herself with this small crumb of comfort.

"And I thought that may be," her protege unblushingly continued, "you'd be willing under the circumstances to give me a helping hand to start with."

"Money?" Grace asked, sharply.

"Yes, money," was the surly response. "I must have means to get to headquarters, and I've a few debts round here, which ought to be paid, or they'll say I ran away to get rid of them."

"That they will, I am certain," Miss Ruth declared, with an air of conviction; "and, besides, Grace, the poor boy can not start with empty pockets."

Grace confessed that it would be very disagreeable to do so, but offered no suggestion out of the difficulty.

"It would only cost a matter of forty dollars, and I think, Grace, you would say you were cheaply rid of me at that price. Why, the old gent himself would jump at the chance if you would only ask him."

Grace shook her head despondently.

"Forty dollars!" Miss Ruth ejaculated. "I have not five available dollars in the world. What can the poor boy do, Grace? You sit there like a wooden doll, and say nothing."

"What can I say?" the girl asked.

Now, Miss Ruth knew quite well that her grand-niece possessed a little store that she had been accumulating for months, with the idea of surprising the minister with the present of a new heavy overcoat for the winter, and she was justly indignant at the young lady's so obtusely refusing to see the necessity of devoting this sum to the exigencies of James Lawson.

She was obliged to be more outspoken.

"Can't we borrow from that little fund you have been hoarding away all these weeks?" she asked, plumply.

Grace colored scarlet.

"If I was only sure he was really going to enlist"—she said, with hesitation.

Lawson saw that the battle was half won.

"Wish I may die if I'm not, Grace," he interrupted, greedily. "You ask Frank Besant if it ain't all gospel truth."

"Well," she said, reluctantly, "I suppose you must have it," and as she opened a desk and handed him a silk purse, she continued: "There are only thirty-two dollars; but it is all I have."

She gave it to him as ungraciously it was possible for her to do any thing, but he was not easily offended and took it from her with many expressions of thankfulness.

She stayed his protestations with an imperious wave of her hand.

"I suppose," she said, "it is just possible that you may be sufficiently grateful to desire to do something in return for this?"

"Try me, Grace."

"I will. If it ever lies in your power to serve Frank Besant, remember that I should consider this money well spent, if you did your best for him. And, if you will sometimes write me a letter to tell me how he is prospering, I shall be in your debt."

"So help me Heaven," replied the young man, solemnly, "I will do all you ask of me—and more, too, if the chance occurs," and he said it so heartily that Grace forgot her prejudices sufficiently to shake hands with him; for, having secured all he wanted, he was already preparing to make a hasty retreat.

Not one moment too soon, for, contrary to all precedent, the minister came out of his room and peremptorily ordered his women folk to bed in a tone that brooked no remonstrance.

"The idea of the thing!" sniffed Miss Ruth, but nevertheless preparing to obey the summons. "As if we were a couple of naughty school children. I do believe Josiah is taking leave of his senses."

Then presently the lights were extinguished in the parson's home and apparent rest settled over the household.

But did Mrs. Besant, in her fine brick house beyond the walnut grove, sleep that night? Not much, you may be sure. But wakeful as the midnight hours were to her, she fell into a feverish slumber towards morning, only arousing to find the sun streaming into her casement.

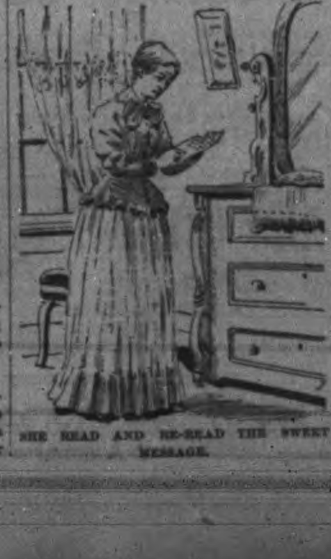
With hurrying footsteps she sought her boy's chamber, hoping against hope that in the lone hours of the night he had changed his mind and was not after all going to leave her.

One peep into the bright little bedroom and the fearful truth burst upon her.

Her boy was gone.

There was the chamber she had taken such pleasurable trouble over—every little nick-nack in its place, except a cabinet portrait of herself, which was taken from its frame—the snowy counterpane unrumpled, and on the bureau a letter simply addressed "To Mother." Ah, how her heart beat as she tore the envelope open and read the contents. Could woman want more loving words or dearer comfort than those precious lines contained. Even her hopeless spirit rose as she read and re-read the sweet message—nay, she even shared his anticipation of a happy, though perhaps distant reunion. The pang of parting was over, and from that hour she was another woman. Why, even a smile played upon her lips as she perused the oft-repeated injunctions to be kind to Grace Brentwood in his absence—as if she could be any thing but kind to the sweet girl.

It was not remarkable, then, when an hour or two later that young lady tripped from the parson's house down the shady lane to make her peace with the widow, that she found herself received with open arms, even before she could utter her tremulous plea for reconciliation, for the poor child's patriotism had been put to a fearful strain during the hours of darkness, and with the dawn she had arrived at the conclusion that she could not give Frank to her country after all; though all the while she knew she was weak and selfish. So she was half-glad when she learned that the temptation of wooing him from his duty was taken away.



SHE READ AND RE-READ THE SWEET MESSAGE.

And, while these two tender women were mingling their tears and giving each other consolation, Frank Besant, in company with James Lawson and two young farmers from the neighborhood, was hieing away as fast as a local freight train would carry him to Columbus.

Three of the little party were miserable enough, for there had been home-wrenchings, which had played havoc with the emotions of the honest lads, but Mr. Lawson was in exuberant spirits, as he had thirty dollars and a bottle of whisky in his pocket, and was cutting adrift from many unpleasant reminiscences. As for paying his debts—such a piece of extravagant folly had never entered into his head, and he grinned to think of Miss Ruth's innocence in supposing him capable of such a waste of money. The caboose was full of country-folk going to market, and, if you had asked the rosy-cheeked farmers' daughters which they thought the bravest of the little band of raw-recruits, they would have unhesitatingly given him the palm.

Not so the officer in command of the military depot at Camp Chase, near Columbus, who was so offensively personal and rude in his remarks to him, that he was disgusted with soldiering before he had even donned his uniform.

Thirty days of severe drill and discipline did not tend to improve James Lawson's appreciation of a military career, nor did frequent confinement in the guard-house and extra fatigue duty lend a rosier hue to his surroundings. Not that he had not his own circle of bosom friends and sympathizers, jolly good fellows like himself, who scorned hard work and fretted under the ignoble strains of military discipline.

Nor was Frank Besant's path entirely strewn with flowers. The contrast between the quiet home at Meltonburg and the rough and tumble barrack life was a severe strain upon him, but his keen sense of duty and innate courage carried him through the worst of it. He had come from a different home than any of his companions; for the Widow Besant was well-to-do in the world, having been left twenty thousand dollars and the homestead by her husband, a physician in large practice, and, being a woman of broad accomplishments and exquisite taste, shehad brought her boy upin an atmosphere of refinement his present comrades had never enjoyed. This to a degree separated him for a time from congenial companionship, and even lead to a decided unpopularity; so that when the company elected officers his name was never even offered for consideration.

"Never mind, old chap; they don't know how to appreciate merit, but we'll show them when we get to the front, who's who," Lawson said, familiarly slapping him on the shoulder, a piece of sympathy which the poor lad did not very heartily enjoy.

Then he got into trouble with the drill sergeant, an Englishman, who had been drafted from the regular army to teach the new recruits the noble art of war, and who, having spent his early days in humble submission to "his pastors and masters," loved, now that he was clothed with a little authority, to tyrannize over one better bred than himself, especially when the object of his animadversion obstinately refused to observe the details of military etiquette in remembering that they kept very fair whisky at the canteen and that a sergeant's throat was naturally dry.

Thus it fell out one day when Sergeant Briggs was more than ordinarily abusive, that Frank's patience nearly gave way.

"Knees and heels together and head up, you long-legged counter-skipper!" the sergeant yelled, giving the young soldier a thrust in the side that nearly took his breath away.

Frank bit his lips and did his best to keep his temper.

"Don't look at me like that, sir!" the petty tyrant roared, "or I'll trot you out to the guard-house. Now, stand; attention! if you've brains enough in your thick head to know what I mean."

Frank's blood was boiling, but he did his best to be obedient.

"Fall out of the ranks!" was the next command, given in a voice hoarse with passion.

Neither the sergeant nor the culprit had noticed the approach of a tall, soldierly, middle-aged man who was now standing close beside them, gazing with interest on the scene.

Briggs colored crimson and saluted with an air of great deference.

"Dismiss the squad and report at once in my office," was the stern order, which the discomfited sergeant forthwith proceeded to do, not, however, before he had hissed in the young soldier's ear a promise of bitter retribution if he got into trouble through him.

Next day another non-commissioned officer took charge of the recruits and Frank did not see his persecutor any more during his brief stay in Camp Chase, though several of "the boys" told him that Briggs was "on to him," and sooner or later would find a chance to get even with him.

(To be continued.)

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NOTICE.

Estate of J. R. Hett, late of the City of Victoria, Barrister-at-Law.

Creditors are requested to send in their claims, and debtors to pay their accounts forthwith to the undersigned. Any persons in possession of deeds, papers or books belonging to the estate of the deceased are desired to hand the same to me.
H. B. W. AIKMAN,
Executor.
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REMOVAL.

I BEG TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC THAT I have removed the business carried on by me under the name or style of Ham Yick, from 130 Government street, to the premises lately occupied by Jung Joe Tungpull, and known as No. 13 Cormorant street.

In addition to supplying Chinese groceries I will continue to conduct a general merchant tailoring business, where clothes in the European style will be manufactured.
LEUNG TAK SHAN.
Victoria, B.C., May 1st, 1891. my1-1m

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ap25-1m

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The Westside, May 25, 1891.

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MUSIC VS. ATHLETICS.

MR. FRANK B. FENWICK UPHOLDS THE DIVINE ART.

A Startling Comparison Between Musicians and Pugilists—The Selfishness and Brutalizing Tendency of Most Athletic Sports—Music Elevates.

Dr. Cutter, in an essay, says: "We are all born with a certain endowment called a constitution." That is, our heads, hearts, lungs, livers, kidneys, digestive organs, muscles, bones, nerves, etc., which go to make up our organisms, have a certain amount of vital and physical force distributed to each organ and designed to use in the life work of that organ. If the constitution is a good one, untold capacities for good or evil are before it. If it is a bad one, his career is handicapped at the outset, and is often cut off in the budding of great promise. Now, it is work to live, and life uses force which should not be used for other purposes and wasted. That is, the organs, nerves, etc., have to work to live, and have a certain amount of nerve force to do it with. Some of this work is enormous. Take the work of the heart, for example, which is to drive the blood through the arteries, capillaries and veins at a great pressure. I do not refer to the number of foot pounds of work done, though it is great and must be taken into account, but to the enormous distance the blood has to be driven by the heart in our bodies. It is a low estimate to take the capillaries as occupying one quarter the bulk of the system. They are everywhere present in the body where nutrition is performed.

A capillary is one three-thousandth of an inch in diameter. Three thousand capillaries one inch long would cover one inch square. Nine million would be embraced in a cubic inch, or 142 one twenty-second miles of capillaries! The average adult man by water displacement is 4,6000 inches (cubic), and calling one-quarter of this 1000, and multiplying that number by 142, we see what an enormous length of travel our blood would go if all its vessels were put in a straight line. For our purpose, 14,200 miles, or one-tenth of the estimate, suffices to show what a work it is for the heart to drive the blood so far.

To go further, it is work for our heads to see, hear, taste, cerebrate and cerebellate, for our lungs to breathe incessantly, for our alimentary canals to digest food, our muscles to contract, our bones to hold us together, and our nerves to see that all work harmoniously together. It is work to repair the waste of tissues, and to lay down new tissues in their place. This should never be forgotten.

When the body is well run, these organs all use prudently their own stock of vital force. There is such a thing as one organ stealing from another as one puts it, the brain is a regular satan to steal from the stomach, liver, etc., for it ruthlessly takes their vital force, leaving none to run the cheated organs in supreme indifference as to the results. The cerebrum steals force for intellectual culture. Again, the cerebrum ought not to work more than ten hours per day. It is precisely on these physiological foundations that the need of recreation for students, as well as those closely confined in study comes in. If the brain works so hard as to steal vital force from the organs, the physical remuneration must follow. This introduces to us a comparison between athletics and music as recreations. It does not include athletics and music as professional pursuits. What is here said is in full knowledge that the present day (if one can judge of public opinion by the newspapers) is one of physical hero worship. If we can judge from the crowds, the money, the excitement, the attention and notice notice paid to him at home and abroad, J. L. Sullivan is the greatest man in the world in newspapers.

Compare this man with King David. He was no athlete, but he killed single-handed a lion, a bear and Goliath, and yet he wrote the most beautiful poems in the world, composed music to them, and was himself a skillful player on the harp, a singer and a man of war. His name and influence live after ages have rolled by. Or compare Jenny Lind.

Music can be used at all times and be participated in by all ages, sexes, and conditions of life. Athletics need special times, seasons and ages, and take usually but one sex. Music solaces the heart in sorrow, sickness, disease, and in death, athletics do not. Music combines many people together in one work for pleasure and good. Athletics are done by few and with chain-drill at that. Music inspires, soothes, rests. Athletics excite, depress, make people angry, and fight sometimes. They are not restful. Music is usually inexpensive, as to money or physical effort. Athletics must be expensive judging from the way money is solicited. The physical expense is something enormous. Athletes die young. Musicians live longer other things being equal.

Music is healthful to those who study it properly. Facts show that many have improved their health thereby. If they sing or play a wind instrument the lungs are expended so as to be better filled with air. There is a healthful glow all over the body. The mind is pleasantly engaged. The cerebrum is rested. Life is lived in the feelings, emotions in the cerebellum and heart, where we ought to live 14 hours out of 24. More can engage in music than in athletics. People of feeble development have no nerve force to spend in running, racing, rowing, baseballing, etc. It takes about all of it to live.

It is in the providence of medicine to deal with the mind, as insanity is a disease. So it is proper to allude here to the effects of athletics and music on the mind.

Music puts mind at the forefront; for example, take the Oratorio of the "Creation," the words of which are by Solomon, taken from Paradise lost, and which even when read excite lasting mental pleasure, and when produced by Haydns matchless music, enhance the mind, and enrich it for decades. The "Creation" to a musician cheers him in the night when wakeful. It enlivens and comforts when traveling on land or sea. It rests when wearied. The sublimity of the words, the grandeur of the expression, the imagery of the grand and genuine poetry are constant, living, energising, exalting, and refining forces for good, not evil. A mind that contemplates, and sings the "Creation," in the heart, cannot help being benefitted and benefitting others. The "Creation," is a constant source of real, tone enhancing joy at all times, and can be carried into heaven to be sung there. This shows the wide beneficient scope of sacred music which is in my opinion the best of all music.

Take athletics on these grounds. They are muscles under chain-gang labor, made to do far more than they were intended to do, that is, things that are done far better by lower animals, and exerted for transient, temporary purposes, which do not repose the mind, exalt the intellect, culture the heart, "nor please a neighbor for his good edification," that is, if newspaper stories as to betting at college races are true. Athletics may paint the town red; music never does. Athletics were at the greatest height at the downfall of Roman civilization; sacred music was not.

One great objection to athletics as such, is, that they are introspective, egotistic, selfish, and do not respect the rights of others. Happiness goes with perfect mental and bodily health and none can be truly happy if not doing somebody some good aside from one's own self. Now music does good, subjectively and objectively; it is freely given and freely received. Athletics are for youths; music is for all ages.

I would not have the public misconstrue my meaning or entertain the remotest idea that I would abolish athletics—not so. I would have it a department as now, so long as it is exercised to please one's neighbors and for good to edification, not for evil. But I am naturally averse to the patronage the press gives to athletics and how scarce it is in the lifting up of art and morals. The newspapers have done very much to make athletics popular and their wares sell for gain. It will be a sad day for this country and the world when prize-fighters, oarsmen, and baseballists are regarded as the best examples of physical development of our modern civilization and university education. Intellectual greatness in all departments of culture and education must take the lead. Think of the great minds of Cotton, Webster, Choate, Edwards, Lord Bacon, Franklin, and a host of others, how they were praised and looked up to as monuments of genius, yet I doubt very much, if one of them could rise from his grave, that he would get 18,000 people to pay one dollar each to see him, as has been done in Boston to the great champion pugilist, nor would they command such an elaborate report, nor occupy so much space in the papers. We depend on our colleges and universities to develop character; but we cannot do it in the line of athletics.

The medical aspects of athletics, again, are not to be compared to music. To show I am not alone, Ludden says that "Vocal music is specially useful as a sanitary exercise." In these days, when athletism seems so thoroughly to dominate the ambition of the undergraduates of our colleges, it may be well to remember that there are milder modes of muscular exercise than boating, ball playing or any of those violent games in which students engage, which contribute far more to a sanitary condition of both mind and body; and it is among these gentle methods that the exercise of the voice in singing takes first place. After an experience of 15 years as a teacher of voice culture, I am able to speak confidently on this subject. A proper training of the voice leads uniformly to the following results: First, there is an increase of lung power, usually shown by an expansion of the chest from two to four inches; second, a more or less complete exemption from throat ailments, especially those which have been induced or aggravated by the use of the voice, in public speaking or singing, were it necessary I could appeal to a host of clergymen and others with diseased throats, who have obtained relief simply by correcting their mode of voice delivery; third, music exerts a not inconsiderable influence on the formation of character. Good music is refining and elevating to the tastes and habits of the individual whether he be a performer or listener. On the other hand a low order of music is always degrading. I attribute the fall of the high standard of music to its being antagonised by athletics in our colleges, but be this as it may, athletics never did, never can, and never will take the place of true music, as a means of polite, genuine, intellectual culture. The chaff of banjo music suits well the athlete, but who would live on chaff when he could have wheat?

Compare the Sullivan and Kilrain fight, in 1889, to the musical festivals of England. The former shows you two athletes who stand up and fight rounds to see who will beat. The more bones broken, and blood lost and the more physical injuries done the better for the amassed crowd of rude men and boys. No ladies, no children, no city officials were there to patronize, on the contrary, the state governor tried to arrest the combatants. Money was bet, lost, and won. Two persons participated. The eyes of the world were on them. The press everywhere gave whole columns if not whole pages to the fight and its environments. Had one killed the other, this would have been described as the most famous fight on record. This was simply for gamblers to make money, for low and brutal savage tastes, to revel in blood.

See the Musical Festival, old and young, rich and poor people of all sexes and nationalities were pleased to their edification. They got a better idea of the sublime and immortal texts when sung by an Albani, Lloyd, Santly and others and with the aid of the powerful chorus drove the sacred themes home to the seat of the soul, with more power than could have been given from the lips of the greatest divine. Their object was charity, for the help of widows and orphans, their silent but tuneful music of heartstrings beating with joy in times of solitude and sorrow. It was more like heaven than any other earthly service.

There can be no two opinions as to the supremacy of music over athletics, and although such be the case, Dr. Cutter does not ignore the department of Athletics, but fears lest by their excessive use the public may pay too little attention to the refining and edifying principles which can be brought out by a systematic training in the science of vocal culture and to the study of music as the first in the van of "art." Yours.

F. B. FENWICK.

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Social Life in Victoria.

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J. P. WALLS,
Solicitor for M. L. M. Partelow, the sister, and administratrix of the deceased. m12-2w

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dec30

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having purchased the business of the Occidental Hotel, corner Wharf and Johnson streets, from Mr. Wm. Jensen, beg to inform the public that they wil endeavor to retain and enhance the high reputation the house has always held. The OCCIDENTAL will be run on thoroughly good principles, excellent accommodation being furnished to guests, and the table, supplied with everything substantial and appetizing. None but the finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars will be kept at the bar, including the imported Burton Ale, for which the Occidental is now famous.

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Victoria, ap 9, 1891. [illegible]

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HUMDRUM ABOLISHED.

SERMON PREACHED SUNDAY, MAY 3, BY REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

A Stirring Exhortation to Christians to Make Their Religion Lively, Based Upon the Visit of the Queen of Sheba to Solomon, the Great King.

BROOKLYN, May 3.—The capacity of the New Tabernacle was fully tested this morning by the vast audience which assembled to hear Dr. Talmage in his handsome and spacious church. He is now preaching there morning and evening, and The Christian Herald services in New York have been discontinued. This has caused much regret to many people in that city. A memorial was prepared and signed by influential citizens asking Dr. Talmage to continue the services. He could not see his way to comply at the time, but, as he was evidently impressed by the warmth of the welcome given him in the metropolis, and deeply moved by the good that was done, it is not improbable that in the near future he will again be found duplicating his usefulness by ministering to two congregations, as he has been doing during the past seven months. His subject this morning was "'umdrum Abolished," and his text II Chronicles ix, 9: "Of spices great abundance; neither was there any such spice as the Queen of Sheba gave King Solomon."

A WONDERFUL BUILDING.

What is that building out yonder glittering in the sun? Have you not heard? It is the house of the forest of Lebanon. King Solomon has just taken to it his bride, the princess of Egypt. You see the pillars of the portico, and a great tower, adorned with one thousand shields of gold, hung on the outside of the tower—five hundred of the shields of gold manufactured at Solomon's order, five hundred were captured by David, his father, in battle. See how they blaze in the noonday sun!

Solomon goes up the ivory stairs of his throne between twelve lions in statuary, and sits down on the back of the golden bull, the head of the bronze beast turned toward the people. The family and attendants of the king are so many that the caterers of the place have to provide every day one hundred sheep and thirteen oxen, besides the birds and the venison. I hear the stamping and pawing of four thousand fine horses in the royal stables. There were important officials who had charge of the work of gathering the straw and the barley for these horses. King Solomon was an early riser, tradition says, and used to take a ride out at daybreak; and when in his white apparel, behind the swiftest horses of all the realm, and followed by mounted archers in purple, as the cavalcade dashed through the streets of Jerusalem I suppose it was something worth getting up at five o'clock in the morning to look at.

Solomon was not like some of the kings of the present day—crowned imbecility. All the splendor of his palace and retinue was eclipsed by his intellectual power. Why, he seemed to know everything. He was the first great naturalist the world ever saw. Peacocks from India strutted the basaltic walk, and apes chattered in the trees and deer stalked the parks, and there were aquariums with foreign fish and aviaries with foreign birds, and tradition says these birds were so well tamed that Solomon might walk clear across the city under the shadow of their wings as they hovered and flitted about him.

SOLOMON AND HIS RIDDLES.

More than this, he had a great reputation for the conundrums and riddles that he made and guessed. He and King Hiram, his neighbor, used to sit by the hour and ask riddles, each one paying in money if he could not answer or guess the riddle. The Solomonic navy visited all the world, and the sailors, of course, talked about the wealth of their king, and about the riddles and enigmas that he made and solved, and the news spread until Queen Balkis, away off south, heard of it, and sent messengers with a few riddles that she would like to have Solomon solve, and a few puzzles which she would like to have him find out. She sent among other things to King Solomon a diamond with a hole so small that a needle could not penetrate it, asking him to thread that diamond. And Solomon took a worm and put it at the opening in the diamond, and the worm crawled through, leaving the thread in the diamond.

The queen also sent a goblet to Solomon, asking him to fill it with water that did not pour from the sky, and that did not rush out from the earth, and immediately Solomon put a slave on the back of a swift horse and galloped him around and around the park until the horse was nigh exhausted, and from the perspiration of the horse the goblet was filled. She also sent King Solomon five hundred boys in girls' dress, and five hundred girls in boys' dress, wondering if he would be acute enough to find out the deception. Immediately Solomon, when he saw them wash their faces, knew from the way they applied the water that it was all a cheat.

THE VISIT OF THE QUEEN.

Queen Balkis was so pleased with the acuteness of Solomon that she said, "I'll just go and see him for myself." Yonder it comes—the cavalcade—horses and dromedaries, chariots and charioteers, jingling harness and clattering hoofs, and blazing shields, and flying ensigns, and clapping cymbals. The place is saturated with the perfume. She brings cinnamon and saffron and calamus and frankincense and all manner of sweet spices. As the retinue sweeps through the gate the armed guard inhale the aroma. "Halt!" cry the charioteers, as the wheels grind the gravel in front of the pillared portico of the king. Queen Balkis alights in an atmosphere bewitched with perfume. As the dromedaries are driven up to the king's storehouses, and the bundles of camphor are unloaded, and the sacks of cinnamon, and the boxes of spices are opened, the purveyors of the palace discover what my text announces, "Of spices, great abundance; neither was there any such spices as the Queen of Sheba gave to King Solomon."

Well, my friends, you know that all theologians agree in making Solomon a type of Christ, and making the Queen of Sheba a type of every truth seeker, and I shall take the responsibility of saying that all the spikenard and cassia and frankincense which the Queen of Sheba brought to King Solomon are mightily suggestive of the sweet spices of our holy religion. Christianity is not a collection of sharp technicalities and angular facts and chronological tables and dry statistics. Our religion is compared to frankincense and to cassia, but never to nightshade. It is a bundle of myrrh. It is a dash of holy light. It is a sparkle of cool fountains. It is an opening of opaline gates. It is a collection of spices. Would God that we were as wise in taking spices to our Divine King as Queen Balkis was wise in taking the spices to the earthly Solomon! What many of us most need is to have the humdrum driven out of our life and the humdrum out of our religion. The American and English and Scottish church will die of humdrum unless there be a change.

An editor from San Francisco a few weeks ago wrote me saying he was getting up for his paper a symposium from many clergymen, discussing among other things "Why do not people go to church?" and he wanted my opinion, and I gave it in one sentence, "People do not go to church because they cannot stand the humdrum." The fact is that most people have so much humdrum in their worldly calling that they do not want to have added the humdrum of religion. We need in all our sermons and exhortations and songs and prayers more of what Queen Balkis brought to Solomon—namely, more spice.

LIFE IS HUMDRUM.

The fact is that the duties and cares of this life, coming to us from time to time, are stupid often and inane and intolerable. Here are men who have been bartering and negotiating, climbing, pounding, hammering for twenty years, forty years, fifty years. One great long drudgery has their life been. Their face anxious, their feelings benumbed, their days monotonous. What is necessary to brighten up that man's life, and to sweeten that acid disposition, and to put sparkle into the man's spirits? The spicery of our holy religion. Why, if between the losses of life there dashed a gleam of an eternal gate; if between the betrayals of life there came the gleam of the undying friendship of Christ; if in dull times in business we found ministering spirits flying to and fro in our office and store and shop, everyday life, instead of being a stupid monotone, would be a glorious inspiration, pendulming between calm satisfaction and high rapture.

How any woman keeps house without the religion of Christ to help her is a mystery to me. To have to spend the greater part of one's life, as many women do, in planning for the meals, in stitching garments that will soon be rent again, and deploring breakages and supervising tardy subordinates and driving off dust that soon again will settle, and doing the same thing day in and day out, and year in and year out, until their hair silvers, and the back stoops, and the spectacles crawl to the eyes, and the grave breaks open under the thin sole of the shoe—oh, it is a long monotony! But when Christ comes to the drawing room, and comes to the kitchen, and comes to the nursery, and comes in the dwelling, then how cheery becomes all womanly duties. She is never alone now; Martha gets through fretting and joins Mary at the feet of Jesus.

All day long Deborah is happy because she can help Lapidoth; Hannah, because she can make a coat for young Samuel; Miriam, because she can watch her infant brother; Rachel, because she can help her father water the stock; the widow of Sarepta, because the cruse of oil is being replenished. O woman! having in your pantry a nest of boxes containing all kinds of condiments, why have you not tried in your heart and life the spicery of our holy religion? "Martha! Martha! thou art careful and troubled about many things; but one thing is needful, and Mary hath chosen that good part which shall not be taken away from her."

SOME RELIGION IS INSIPID.

I must confess that a great deal of the religion of this day is utterly insipid. There is nothing piquant or elevating about it. Men and women go around humming psalms in a minor key, and culturing melancholy, and their worship has in it more sighs than rapture. We do not doubt their piety. Oh, no. But they are sitting at a feast where the cook has forgotten to season the food. Everything is flat in their experience and in their conversation. Emancipated from sin and death and hell, and on their way to a magnificent heaven, they act as though they were trudging on toward an everlasting Botany bay. Religion does not seem to agree with them. It seems to catch in the windpipe and become a tight strangulation instead of an exhilaration.

All the infidel books that have been written, from Voltaire down to Herbert Spencer, have not done so much damage to our Christianity as lugubrious Christians. Who wants a religion woven out of the shadows of the night? Why go growling on your way to celestial enthronement? Come out of that cave and sit down in the warm light of the Sun of Righteousness. Away with your odes to melancholy and Hervey's "Meditations Among the Tombs."

Then let our songs abound,
And every tear be dry;
We're marching through Emmanuel's ground
To fairer worlds on high.

I have to say, also, that we need to put more spice and enlivenment in our religious teaching, whether it be in the prayer meeting, or in the Sabbath school, or in the church. We ministers need more fresh air and sunshine in our lungs and our heart and our head. Do you wonder that the world is so far from being converted when you find so little vivacity in the pulpit and in the pew? We want, like the Lord, to plant in our sermons and exhortations more lilies of the field. We want fewer rhetorical elaborations and fewer sesquipedalian words; and when we talk about shadows, we do not want to say adumbration; and when we mean queerness, we do not want to talk about idiosyncracies; or if a stitch in the back, we do not want to talk of lumbago, but in the plain vernacular preach that gospel which proposes to make all men happy, honest, victorious and free.

In other words, we want more cinnamon and less gristle. Let this be so in all the different departments of work to which the Lord calls us. Let us be plain. Let us be earnest. Let us be common sensical. When we talk to the people in a vernacular they can understand they will be very glad to come and receive the truth we present. Would to God that Queen Balkis would drive her spice laden dromedaries into all our sermons and prayer meeting exhortations.

LIFE AND SPICE IN CHRISTIAN WORK.

More than that, we want more life and spice in our Christian work. The poor do not want so much to be groaned over as sung to. With the bread and medicines and the garments you give them, let there be an accompaniment of smiles and brisk encouragement. Do not stand and talk to them about the wretchedness of their abode, and the hunger of their looks, and the hardness of their lot. Ah! they know it better than you can tell them. Show them the bright side of the thing, if there be any bright side. Tell them good times will come. Tell them that for the children of God there is immortal rescue. Wake them up out of their stolidity by an inspiring laugh, and while you send in help, like the Queen of Sheba also send in the spices.

There are two ways of meeting the poor. One is to come into their house with a nose elevated in disgust, as much as to say: "I don't see how you live here in this neighborhood. It actually makes me sick. There is that bundle; take it, you poor, miserable wretch, and make the most of it." Another way is to go into the abode of the poor in a manner which seems to say: "The blessed Lord sent me. He was poor himself. It is not more for the good I am going to try to do you than it is for the good you can do me." Coming in that spirit the gift will be as aromatic as the spikenard on the feet of Christ, and all the hovels in that alley will be fragrant with the spice.

We need more spice and enlivenment in our church music. Churches sit discussing whether they shall have choirs, or precentors, or organs, or bass viols, or cornets. I say, take that which will bring out the most inspiring music. If we had half as much zeal and spirit in our churches as we have in the songs of our Sabbath schools it would not be long before the whole earth would quake with the coming God. Why, in most churches nine-tenths of the people do not sing, or they sing so feebly that the people at their elbows do not know they are singing. People mouth and mumble the praises of God; but there is not more than one out of a hundred who makes "a joyful noise" unto the Rock of Our Salvation. Sometimes, when the congregation forgets itself, and is all absorbed in the goodness of God or the glories of heaven, I get an intimation of what church music will be a hundred years from now, when the coming generation shall wake up to its duty.

WAKE UP.

I promise a high spiritual blessing to any one who will sing in church, and who will sing so heartily that the people all around cannot help but sing. Wake up! all the churches from Bangor to San Francisco and across Christendom. It is not a matter of preference, it is a matter of religious duty. Oh, for fifty times more volume of sound. German chorals in German cathedrals surpass us, and yet Germany has received nothing at the hands of God compared with America; and ought the acclaim in Berlin be louder than that in Brooklyn? Soft, long drawn out music is appropriate for the drawing room and appropriate for the concert, but St. John gives an idea of the sonorous and resonant congregational singing appropriate for churches when, in listening to the temple service of heaven, he says: "I heard a great voice, as the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of mighty thunderings. Hallelujah, for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth."

Join with me in a crusade, giving me not only your hearts but the mighty uplifting of your voices, and I believe we can, through Christ's grace, sing fifty thousand souls into the kingdom of Christ. An argument they can laugh at, a sermon they may talk down, but a vast audience joining in one anthem is irresistible. Would that Queen Balkis would drive all her spice laden dromedaries into our church music. "Neither was there any such spice as the Queen of Sheba gave King Solomon."

Now, I want to impress this audience with the fact that religion is sweetness and perfume and spikenard and saffron and cinnamon and cassia and frankincense, and all sweet spices together. "Oh," you say, "I have not looked at it as such. I thought it was a nuisance; it had for me a repulsion; I held my breath as though it were malodor; I have been appalled at its advance; I have said, if I have any religion at all, I want to have just as little of it as is possible to get through with." Oh, what a mistake you have made, my brother. The religion of Christ is a present and everlasting redolence. It counteracts all trouble. Just put it on the stand beside the pillow of sickness. It catches in the curtains and perfumes the stifling air. It sweetens the cup of bitter medicine, and throws a glow on the gloom of the turned lattice. It is a balm for the aching side, and a soft bandage for the temple stung with pain.

It lifted Samuel Rutherford into a revelry of spiritual delight while he was in physical agonies. It helped Richard Baxter until, in the midst of such a complication of diseases as perhaps no other man ever suffered, he wrote "The Saint's Everlasting Rest." And it poured light upon John Bunyan's dungeon—the light of the shining gate of the shining city. And it is good for rheumatism, and for neuralgia, and for low spirits, and for consumption; it is the catholicon for all disorders. Yes, it will heal all your sorrows.

ALL HAVE HAD SORROW.

Why did you look so sad today when you came in? Alas! for the loneliness and the heartbreak, and the load that is never lifted from your soul. Some of you go about feeling like Macaulay when he wrote, "If I had another month of such days as I have been spending, I would be impatient to get down into my little narrow crib in the ground like a weary factory child." And there have been times in your life when you wished you could get out of this life. You have said, "Oh, how sweet to my lips would be the dust of the valley," and wished you could pull over you in your last slumber the coverlet of green grass and daisies. You have said: "Oh, how beautifully quiet it must be in the tomb. I wish I was there." I see all around about me widowhood and orphanage and childlessness; sadness, disappointment, perplexity. If I could ask all those to rise in this audience who have felt no sorrow and been buffeted by no disappointment—if I could ask all such to rise, how many would rise? Not one.

A widowed mother with her little child went west, hoping to get better wages there, and she was taken sick and died. The overseer of the poor got her body and put it in a box, and put it in a wagon, and started down the street toward the cemetery at full trot. The little child—the only child—ran after it through the streets, bare headed, crying, "Bring me back my mother! bring me back my mother!" And it was said that as the people looked on and saw her crying after that which lay in the box in the wagon—all she loved on earth—it is said the whole village was in tears. And that is what a great many of you are doing—chasing the dead. Dear Lord, is there no appeasement for all this sorrow that I see about me? Yes, the thought of resurrection and reunion far beyond this scene of struggle and tears. "They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat; for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall lead them to living fountains of water, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

Across the couches of your sick and across the graves of your dead I fling this shower of sweet spices. Queen Balkis, driving up to the pillared portico of the house of cedar, carried no such pungency of perfume as exhales today from the Lord's garden. It is peace. It is sweetness. It is comfort. It is infinite satisfaction, this Gospel I commend to you. Some one could not understand why an old German Christian scholar used to be always so calm and happy and hopeful when he had so many trials and sicknesses and ailments. A man secreted himself in the house. He said, "I mean to watch this old scholar and Christian;" and he saw the old Christian man go to his room and sit down on the chair beside the stand and open the Bible and begin to read. He read on and on, chapter after chapter, hour after hour, until his face was all aglow with the tidings from heaven, and when the clock struck twelve he arose and shut his Bible, and said: "Blessed Lord, we are on the same old terms yet. Good night. Good night."

Oh, you sin parched and you trouble pounded, here is comfort, here is satisfaction. Will you come and get it? I cannot tell you what the Lord offers you hereafter so well as I can tell you now. "It doth not yet appear what we shall be." Have you read of the Taj Mahal in India, in some respects the most majestic building on earth? Twenty thousand men were twenty years in building it. It cost about sixteen millions of dollars. The walls are of marble, inlaid with carnelian from Bagdad, and turquois from Thibet, and jasper from the Punjaub, and amethyst from Persia, and all manner of precious stones. A traveler says that it seems to him like the shining of an enchanted castle of burnished silver. The walls are two hundred and forty-five feet high, and from the top of these springs a dome thirty more feet high, that dome containing the most wonderful echo the world has ever known, so that ever and anon travelers standing below with flutes and drums and harps are testing that echo, and the sounds from below strike up, and then come down, as it were, the voices of angels all around about the building. There is around it a garden of tamarind and banyan and palm and all the floral glories of the ransacked earth.

But that is only a tomb of a dead empress, and it is tame compared with the grandeurs which God has builded for your living and immortal spirit. Oh, home of the blessed! Foundations of gold! Arches of victory! Capstones of praise! And a dome in which there are echoing and re-echoing the hallelujahs of the ages. And around about that mansion is a garden—the garden of God—and all the springing fountains are the bottled tears of the church in the wilderness, and all the crimson of flowers is the deep hue that was caught up from the carnage of earthly martyrdoms, and the fragrance is the prayer of all the saints, and the aroma puts into utter forgetfulness the cassia, and the spikenard, and the frankincense, and the world renowned spices which the Queen Balkis, of Abyssinia, flung at the feet of King Solomon.

When shall these eyes thy heaven built walls
And pearly gates behold,
Thy bulwarks, with salvation strong,
And streets of shining gold?

Through obduracy on our part, and through the rejection of that Christ who makes heaven possible, I wonder if any of us will miss that spectacle? I fear! I fear! The queen of the south will rise up in judgment against this generation and condemn it, because she came from the uttermost parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon, and behold, a greater than Solomon is here! May God grant that through your own practical experience you may find that religion's ways are ways of pleasantness, and that all her paths are paths of peace—that it is perfume now and perfume forever. And there was an abundance of spice; "neither was there any such spice as the queen of Sheba gave to King Solomon."

A Minute a Day.

A minute a day devoted to taking a dose of Burdock Blood Bitters will cure any case of constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, or bad blood, and may save weeks of sickness and dollars of loss. There is nothing better than B.B.B.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the **Bowels, Kidneys and Liver,** carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time **Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility**; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of **BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.**

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GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS TEST. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all diseases caused by ignorance in youth. Six boxes are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00; six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by EUREKA CHEMICAL CO. Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by LANGLEY & CO. Victoria B.C. nov8-1y

Before. After.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH. For sale by LANGLEY & CO. Victoria. nov1

THE CRY OF MILLIONS

OH, MY BACK!

STOP IT NOW,

SOON IT WILL BE TOO LATE.

I have been troubled many years with disease of the kidneys and have tried many different remedies and have sought aid from different physicians without relief. About the 15th of April I was suffering from a very violent attack that almost prostrated me in such a manner that I was bent over. When I sat down it was almost impossible for me to get up alone, or to put on my clothes, when good Providence sent Dr. Henley, with the OREGON KIDNEY TEA, to my hotel. I immediately commenced using the tea. It had an almost miraculous effect, and to the astonishment of all the guests at the hotel, in a few days, I am happy to state, that I was a new man. I will recommend the tea to all afflicted as I have been.

G. A. TUPPER,
Proprietor Occidental Hotel,
Santa Rosa, Cal.

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NO. 46 FORT STREET. ap9-1y

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CHEAP EXCURSIONS Around the World for $600.

R.M.S. Empress of China

Sails from Liverpool June 15, '91

Passengers will have an opportunity of seeing England, Egypt, Ceylon, China, Japan and Canada.

Tickets include meals and berths on rail and steamers.

S.S. PARTHIA

Sails from Vancouver, June 6th

For Hongkong and intermediate ports.

For pamphlets and full information regarding steamers apply to

A. CAMERON,
Fgt. and Pass. Agent,
Government street, Victoria, B. C.

D. E. BROWN,
Asst. Gen. Fgt. and Pass. Agent,
Vancouver mh10

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 14.

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Saturday, May 9th, 1891.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH. READ DOWN			STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. READ UP.		
No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Sat., and Sun.	Miles from Victoria.		No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Sat., and Sun.	Miles from Wellington.
De. 8:00 A M	De. 3:30 P M		VICTORIA	Ar. 12:24 P M	Ar. 6:58 P M	78
" 8:04	3:34	1	RUSSELL'S	" 12:20	" 6:54	77
" 8:14	3:44	4	ESQUIMALT	" 12:10	" 6:44	74
" 8:30	4:00	11	GOLDSTREAM	" 11:45 A M	" 6:19	67
" 9:34	5:04	28	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	" 10:50	" 5:24	50
" 9:44	5:14		COBBLE HILL	" 10:40	" 5:14	47
" 9:57	5:29		McPHERSON'S	" 10:27	" 4:59	43
10:07	" 5:39	3	KOKSILAH	" 10:17	" 4:49	40
" 10:12	" 5:44	40	DUNCAN'S	" 10:12	" 4:44	38
" 10:22	" 5:54	43	SOMENOS	" 10:02	" 4:34	35
" 10:48	6:16	52	CHEMAINUS	" 9:36	" 4:12	26
Ar. 11:30 De. 11:50	" :14	73	NANAIMO	De. 8:34 Ar. 8:25	" 3:14	5
Ar. 12:14 P M	Ar. 7:29	78	WELLINGTON	De. 8:10	De. 2:50	

ON SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS AND MONDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a single fare, good for return not later than Monday evening.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for three days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a single fare, where such fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

A. DUNSMUIR, President.
JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passeng Agen
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Via the Mt. Shasta Route of the

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Northern Pacific RAILROAD

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TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

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Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (no change of cars) composed of DINING CARS, unsurpassed. PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment. TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are Free to holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and

ELEGANT DAY COACHES.

A Continuous Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.

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To and from all points in America, England and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

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E. E. BLACKWOOD,
Freight and Passenger Agent,
Victoria B. C.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

CARRYING UNITED States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

FOR HONOLULU

S.S. ZEALANDIA, Tuesday, June 2nd.
S.S. AUSTRALIA, (3,000 tons) Tuesday, May 19, 1891, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, Without Change.

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Iron Steamer
Alameda..........THURSDAY, May 28th 1891 2 p. m
Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS.
nov28 General Agents.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER

ISABEL

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after November 19th, '89,

Until further notice,

The Steamer ISABEL will sail as follows:

CALLING AT WAY PORTS:

Leave Victoria for Nanaimo..........Tuesday, 5 a.m
" Nanaimo for Comox..........Wednesday, 7 a.m
" Comox for Nanaimo..........Friday, 7 a.m
" Nanaimo for Victoria..........Saturday, 7 a.m

For freight or passage apply on board. oc27

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE No. 13,

Taking effect July 17, 1890.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock, a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 14:30 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby Island Friday at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria, Monday at 14:30 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Saturday at 7 o'clock.

Fraser River Route.

Steamers leave New Westminster for Chilliwhack and Way Landings every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on or about April 7th.

Bute Inlet Route.

Steamer Rainbow leaves every Tuesday at 7 a. m., for Cowichan, New Westminster, Burrard Inlet, Bute Inlet and way ports.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification. Steamers leave on Standard Time.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.
JOHN IRVING, Manager.

C. P. N. CO., LD.

Steamer

MAUDE

CAPT. ROBERTS.

WILL LEAVE SPRATT'S WHARF

—FOR—

Alberni & Barclay Sound Ports

ON

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27th, AT 6 P.M.

For freight or passage apply at office of the Company, Wharf street.

The company reserves the right to change this notice at any time, without notification.

my11td
JNO. IRVING, Manager.

BRITISH COLUMBIA STEAMSHIP CO.

The fine iron steamship

"WEST INDIAN"

1805 tons register.

S. F. SCOTT, MASTER.

Will sail from San Francisco on May 15. For freight and passage apply to

ROBT. WARD & CO.,
76 Wharf Street,
Victoria.

Or to GILBERT CLEMENTS, Esq.,
318 Front Street
my11-1m San Francisco.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every five days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails,

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.

Umatilla - - - - May 19.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

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— BY —

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Trounce Avenue.

1 lot Rithet street.........	$ 850
1 lot Rithet street 60x130.	900
1 lot cor. Croft and Niagara streets..................	1,000
2 lots fronting on Park...	3,200
2 lots corner Carr and Niagara streets..........	2,200
1 lot Niagara street.......	950
2 lots Kingston and Superior streets...............	2,500
West Fernwood lots, each.	450
1 lot on Yates street......	14,000
2 lots, Craigflower r'd, each.	300
2 lot Powderly Ave. West Victoria................	350
1 lot Belton Ave. West Victoria..............	425
1 lot corner Belton Avenue and Craigflower road..	600
1 lot on Craigflower road, near Pine street.........	525
½ acre cor. Tolmie Ave...	630
¾ acre Tolmie estate......	900
1 lot Rock Bay..........	750
1 acre Esquimalt road....	2,625
1½ acres old Esquimalt Road....................	2,750
2 corner lots Rock Bay...	1,600
Lots on Work Estate......	600

THE CITY AND DISTRICT

Office Removed.

The office of Hawthornthwaite & Co, is now at 31 Government street.

Don't Be a Lamb.

[illegible] go to the Lion, 74 Yates street, for [illegible] gents' furnishing goods. *

Arrived O. K.

A fine stock of Razor Strops; a complete line of shaving materials, etc. Pocket Cutlery, Scissors, Table Cutlery direct from Sheffield, at Fox's, 78 Government street. Call and examine. *

A Good Thing for Victoria.

The "practical opticians" will shortly open their store and then Victorians will not have to pay exhorbitant prices. All work to be done in our own city, the grinding of special lenses included.

The Assizes.

Sheriff McMillan will not have the pleasure of presenting a pair of kid gloves to His Lordship at the assizes which open Monday morning. There are several cases to come forward, the chief of which will be that of the Wellington miners.

Reduced Railroad Rates.

The E.&N.R.R., are not going to let the fine weather go by without giving visitors and Victorians an opportunity of visiting the many delightful spots along the line. They are therefore offering reduced rates for Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays and Tuesdays, particulars of which are published in another column.

Will be Represented.

The Young Men's Institutes of Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane and Port Townsend will be represented in the city during the celebration by several members from each place. The local institute has elected a committee to meet and entertain the visitors during their stay in the city and also see that they are accommodated.

A Large Attendance.

There were five in attendance at the meeting to form a boating club yesterday; one of these five was a Vancouver man and three were old Vancouverites. This was a good showing for Victoria. Another meeting is to be called on Wednesday in Barrett & Carpenter's office at 8 o'clock p.m. The Victoria boys will probably be there.

Three Times Five.

The usual short sessions that have been characteristic in the police court for a number of weeks past was repeated this morning. Two drunks opened the entertainment by paying a fine of $5 each, which was added to, to the extent of $5 by a man who refused to answer the census enumerator when the usual qestions were put to him.

A Small Sealer.

The sloop H. L. Tibballs, Captain Wilson, 10 tons register, has cleared for Behring Sea for a sealing cruise. She is the smallest vessel that has ever gone north on a similar cruise, the Martha which was wrecked being 12 tons register. The Tibballs is also an old boat, having been built in San Francisco in 1858. She carries a crew of three men.

Fire Escapes.

Owners of buildings who, in accordance with the requirements of the city fire by-law, are contemplating the addition of fire escapes to their buildings, would do well to examine those of the New York Hotel and other places, erected by Braden & Stamford. They have been pronounced the best, and are designed and manufactured by this well known firm.

Music at the Park.

Mr. Pferdner's band will play the following programme tomorrow:

Overture—Jolly Companions	Suppe
Cornet Solo—Floctomano	Casey
Mr. Proctor.	
Selection—On the Beautiful Rhine	Kela Bela
Medley—O Fair Love	Schleppegrell
Operatic—Orphie aux Enfer	Offenbach
Potpourri—Popular Melodies	Beyer
Selection—Flowers of Alsace	Steiner
Medley—Kentucky Jubilee Singers	Carnes

God Save the Queen.

E. PFERDNER, Conductor.

The Exact Mileage.

The U. S. Consulate, often finding it necessary to send American sailors home, and having to charge up the journey by mileage, has received the following figures which will interest many persons. From Victoria lighthouse to Tacoma railroad wharf, the distance is 108 statute miles; from Victoria to Port Townsend, 39 miles; to Seattle 72 and to San Francisco 823.

Where are the Mails?

People are beginning to wonder where are the eastern mails. There have been no particulars received in Victoria of the accident to the train on the 10th and no mails, except those then on the road west of the scene of accident have been received. The scanty particulars do no give any assurance that the mail has not been lost in the burnt trestle, nor that more than one life have been lost.

Grading the Streets.

Col. E. G. Prior, Mrs. Prior, Mrs. J. A. Grahame and Mrs. E. E. Blackwood, owners of the Sea View addition, Work estate, are having the streets running through their property graded. The work has been progressing splendidly, and will soon be completed, when owners of lots will be able to reach their property without any inconvenience. The addition is part of the Hillside farm, and contains over 400 lots.

To Make Arrangements.

Among the passengers who will leave by the Mexico on Monday for Alaska will be Mr. Carl Spuhr. He will make arrangements for the loading of the bark Martha Fisher with guano and oil at Keliso, Alaska. He had great trouble in getting a ship to go up there, as ship owners were a little anxious about sending a ship up there If the Martha Fisher's trip is a success, however, a regular trade will soon spring up.

Knights of Pythias.

The Grand Lodge K. of P. meets at Vancouver on Tuesday next, May 19, at 10 a.m. This will be the first meeting since organization a year ago, and it is expected about nine lodges will be represented. The delegates from Victoria are: H. Behnsen, W. S. Chambers, M. J. Conlin, J. M. Hughes, N. S. Fullerton. The meeting will occupy two or three days, and it is expected that a good deal of important business will be transacted.

Ready for the Excursion.

Great activity prevails at Spratt's wharf just now where the steamers Yosemite and R. P. Rithet have been undergoing a general overhauling and will shortly be ready to re-enter the service of the C.P.N. company. The Yosemite, as will be seen by advertisement, will leave for Port Angeles on the 24th with what promises to be the largest and most enjoyable excursion party of the season.

A Busy Day.

The following shipments were made through the U. S. Consulate to-day: 50 sacks of rice (Flour Mills) to Seattle, value $206; Hudson Bay Company, a shipment of dry goods to Wrangel, value $410, and a shipment of liquor to Portland, $143; a quantity of lithographed maps to Mallette & Jenns, Port Angeles, $62; and a shipment of 503¾ tons Wellington coal to Killisnoo, Alaska, by the Martha Fisher, from R. P. Rithet & Co. (Ltd) $2017.

Maud C. Victoria's Favorite.

Mr. Walter Chambers has had his handsome mare Maud C. photographed by Mr. J. Savannah, who has brought all the photographer's art to bear on her. She comes out beautifully in several positions, making a picture that it is not often possible to get from a trained, high-spirited horse. The picture of her in the sulky with Driver Stone behind her is a particularly good one. Mr. Savannah has also made several good pictures of Joseph Sayward's horse Christmas.

Clearing Sale.

Lewis Lewis is going to sell his entire stock and has commissioned Mortimer & Co. to dispose of it by auction. The premises at present occupied by Mr. Lewis will be pulled down in a few days to permit of the erection of a three-story brick block, so that it is imperative that the goods be either sold or removed, and the former method of disposing of them has been decided on. Lewis has been famous for cheap goods, and his record in this respect will be more than sustained.

The City Assessment.

It is understood that Mr. Northcote, city assessor, has completed the assessment of the city inside of the old limits. It is expected that the total will be about $18,000,000, say $13,000,000 for land or real estate, according to the act, and $5,000,000 for improvements. When the city assesses the newly acquired territory, which in acreage is more than the area of the land within the old limits. It will be found that the assessment roll for the city of Victoria will be about $25,000,000. And this is a value based upon estimates while no boom has visited this city.

Fruit Growers' Exhibition.

At a meeting of the directors of the Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association held at Ladner's Landing on Tuesday, May 5, it was decided to hold an exhibition of fruits, flowers and vegetables at Victoria, and the following committees were appointed: For local arrangement of exhibition matters, Mayor Grant, Ald. Renouf, John Kirkland, G. A. McTavish, Wm. Dalby, D. R. Ker. Hy. Croft and Noah Shakespeare; for fixing date of holding exhibition, Thos. Cunningham, Ernest Hutcherson, G. W. Henry, P. Latham and A. H. B. Macgowan; for revision of prize list, R. T. Robinson, G. W. Henry and Ernest Hutcherson. The exhibition will include flowers and fruit, and as our city excels in both lines, we hope every effort will be made by our citizens to make a creditable display.

Victoria's Paradise.

In a place like Victoria, surrounded by pleasure resorts, there cannot but be a favorite one. Victoria Gardens have, under the present capable management, won the title, and it is the intention of the proprietor to maintain it. This season, and particularly during the coming celebrations, a special effort will be made to entertain both visitors and residents of Victoria; a first-class table will be kept, and only first-class arrangements generally will be observed. No games of chance whatever will be tolerated, the chief object of Mr. and Mrs. Davis being to ensure the perfect enjoyment of their patrons, who can roam at will through the delightful grounds, or fish in the quiet waters of the Arm; while those trippingly inclined can avail themselves of the spacious dancing hall.

Notes from the Fire Halls.

A telegram was received yesterday stating that the new one-horse hose reel for the department was shipped on Thursday. It was manufactured by the Gutta Percha Manufacturing Company of Toronto. The telegram says "it's a dandy."

A pin and cotton plan of the fire alarm system has been fixed up in the chief's office so that in case of a break reference may be made to it.

The regular men are having neat uniforms made which they will appear in for the first time next Saturday.

The new practice wagon being built by Thomas McLaughlin will be ready by the 24th.

The different companies will take turns to stay on duty during the holidays.

An Architect's Association.

A project is on foot to found an architect's association in Victoria, for the purpose of protecting the profession here. It seems that, by the recent act passed by the Ontario legislature, it is obligatory for an architect to have been registered as an apprentice who has served a term of not less than five years, and then must pass a rigid examination before a competent board before he may practice for himself. Newcomers into the Province must also pass this examination to the satisfaction of the board. This system effectually excludes the incroachment of incompetent practitioners, and it is the idea of Victoria architects to amalgamate similarly, and secure legislation for their own protection. A meeting of the profession will be held shortly to discuss the question.

Donald Downie's Lecture.

The lecture last evening was made impressively instructive and entertaining by the gifted speaker, says the Tacoma Globe. To add to the vividness and reality of his word-picture, so cleverly and interestingly drawn, appropriate stereoptican views were introduced. The achievements of Napoleon from his early days until the curtain was drawn upon his eventful life, were followed by Mr. Downie in his narrative in a manner that gave him the uninterrupted attention of his hearers. His manner of delivery is attractive and pleasant and his enunciation clear and distinct. His discourse this evening will be upon "Scotland," and judging by his entertainment last evening, it will be of decided interest and pleasure to those who hear him.

The Lacrosse Minstrels.

Speaking of the Lacrosse Minstrels who are to appear in Victoria next Saturday evening, the News-Advertiser says: The entertainment was far beyond what any one expected to see, and it is doubtful if any professional company would please a Vancouver audience as well or give a better performance than that given by the Lacrosse Minstrels last evening. Every member works as part of the combination, just as each member of the team on the field plays as a whole team himself and hence the successful result. They are all good musicians, and have ability to show that they are.

At St. Barnabas.

The ladies of the congregation of St. Barnabas took possession of School Ridge schoolroom to-day and transformed the place into a bazaar of flowers, and articles of household ornament and use. The lovely weather assisted materially in the success of the affair, which was gotten up chiefly by the following ladies: Mesdames Taylor, F. Coles, Blythe, Rotham and Collier, and the Misses Woods, Waitt, Jay, Nesbit and Johnston. This evening a concert will be given by some of the best possible local talent, who will render an excellent programme.

A Handsome Trophy.

Cyclists will shine this year more than ever. The money deposited with the Times by Mr. J. S. Coolican has been expended in the purchase of a medal which the bicyle committee alloted to the hill climbing contest. The trophy has just been completed by the firm of Minor & Kingham, and for artistic taste and beauty of design is decidedly creditable to that house. On a bar at the top, surmounted by a crown, are the words "Victoria, B. C.," in enamel, below is a similar bar with "Port Angeles" and between is a diamond-shaped shield with the initials of the donor, Mr. J. S. Coolican, 1891. From this lower bar is pendant the medal, designed as a five-pointed star, in the points being enamelled M. A. Y. 1891, while overlaid on the surface, surrounded by a roll of yellow gold, is a bicycle with man encircled by two overhanging trees. On either side of the whole are the British and American flags.

Death Claims Another.

Last night Mr. Henry Brown, who for years past has been a member of the dry goods firm of Brown & White, passed away after several weeks of severe illness. About a month ago he was attacked by la grippe, but recovered. He ventured out too soon and suffered a relapse. The doctors sent him into the country to see if the change would not improve him. It did not, so he was brought back home where he died. The deceased was a native of Nottinghamshire, England, from which place he arrived in 1862. He was aged 49 years and leaves two children, a boy and a girl, his wife having preceded him to the grave. Mr. Brown was a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia A.F. and A.M. and Grand Secretary at the time of his death. He was always identified with the different charitable institutions of the city and his name was always among those who for years have kept these institutions in existence. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock tomorrow from the Masonic Temple.

More to be Desired Than Fine Gold.

Health is the only riches a man or woman ought to set value on, for without it all men and women are poor, let their estates be what they will. What avail the riches of a Vanderbilt, a Gould or an Astor, if we continually suffer the tortures of nervousness, insomnia, headaches, brain worry and dyspepsia? In such a condition, the uneasy head and disease racked body will fare as well in the humble cot, as in the gilded palace. The rich and poor are obliged to resort to the same life-giving fountain for relief and restoration. In Canada and the United States the favorite remedy for the wealthy and affluent is Paine's Celery Compound. Private letters received this year from several New York, Boston, Toronto and Montreal wealthy gentlemen, fully prove the value of this scientific compound in extremely complicated and dangerous cases. The middle classes, and working people, have in Paine's Celery Compound a remedy for every ailment. The medical world look with surprise at its wonderful results, and use it daily, as a great nerve and brain food, and life-giver for the sick everywhere.

Roland Reed.

The appearance of this great comedian should be greeted by crowded houses next Monday and Tuesday nights at the Victoria Theatre, when he will present two of his best plays "The Woman Hater" Monday night and "Lend me Your Wife" Tuesday night. Mr. Reed ranks among the foremost comedians of the country and this undoubtedly is the strongest and best comedy organization that has visited us this season. The Philadelphia Star thus speaks of their appearance in that city: It was as near a "Daly first night" at the Park Theatre, last evening, as it well could be without the actual presence of that company. The comedy was of the Daly school, the players were of the Daly style, and the fun was as delicately riotous and as cleverly brought out as anything that star company has ever done here. Roland Reed and his company gave for the first time the new comedy "Lend me Your Wife," and it can be set down as a big success. As Captain Tarbox, Mr. Reed has a character well suited to him, and he makes the most of it, infusing into his work a delicate and charming humor. Harry Smith, as Dick Easily, was very good and gave to the part a naturalness that merits kindly mention. The ladies of the company, Miss Maud Monroe, Miss Rush and Mrs. Henry Myers, who plays the nurse, were all good. Mr. Bartram, as Funnibone, was somewhat brusque. A very large and fashionable audience was present and all the boxes were filled. Manager Fleishman has added another triumph to his many managerial conquests.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT.

Those who contemplate securing the services of

Prof. SEWARD

in the examination of their eyes and adjustment of glasses should see him at once.

His stay in Victoria will in a short time be brought to a close.

Thorough Painstaking Examinations
Absolutely Perfect Lenses,
Correct Fitting Frames.
Suited to Each Individual Case.

Prof. Seward will return east as soon as he can finish his work in Victoria, and will stop at Nanaimo, Vancouver and New Westminster. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Corner of Yates and Douglas Streets,
OVER DRUG STORE.

R. F. VERRINDER, M.D., D.D.S.
DENTIST

Graduate Cooper Medical College, 1884;
Philadelphia Dental College, 1885.

ORAL SURGERY a specialty, comprising chiefly, treatment and operations to effect a cure of abnormous and pathological conditions of the mouth, jaws, face, teeth and associate parts. Professional visits at residence when required.

Office 73 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

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can be achieved by
UNTIRING INDUSTRY,
CAREFUL ECONOMY
and judicious
ADVERTISING.

MEN OF AMERICA

The new villa of Senator Jones at Santa Monica, Cal., overlooks the ocean and adjoining it is his thirty-thousand acre ranch.

Dr. Schaffranek, of Palatka, Fla., has recently sent to Europe a handsome bouquet composed of wild flowers, the handle being an alligator's tooth.

Russell Sage, who is regarded as the largest individual loaner of money, makes it a rule never to loan more than five hundred thousand dollars on any given day. That indicates to some extent what his resources are.

A President's expenses amount in four years to about eighty thousand dollars. His income for the same period being two hundred thousand dollars, it is not difficult to see that he has an excellent chance to start a bank account.

Allan Arthur, son of the late President, has been in England for some time, where he is very popular in society. He has grown portly and is as handsome a man as his father was. After another year abroad Mr. Arthur will return to New York and take up the practice of law.

Jay Gould believes that a wealthy man's son should have a trade to fall back upon in case of adversity. He has, therefore, given his son George an opportunity to learn all there is worth knowing about telegraphy, from the breezy feat of climbing a telegraph-pole and tapping a wire to the sending or taking of a message.

To
Purify your blood,
Build up your nerves,
Restore your strength,
Renew your appetite,
Cure scrofula, salt rheum,
Dyspepsia, sick headache,
Catarrh, rheumatism or malaria—
Take Hood's Sarsaparilla,
100 Doses One Dollar.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

CONSIDER!

A SHREWD SPECULATOR HAS SAID:

"The way to Make Money in Real Estate is to buy when everyone wants to sell, to sell when everyone wants to buy."

Just now the tendency is to Sell. We have the following to offer:

House and two lots	$1850	Lots, Yates street,	$1600
House and grounds, 170x70.	6000	House and lot, Victoria West	1850
Lot, Langford St., Victoria West	640	Lots, Fowl Bay road...each	275
Lots, Oak Bay avenue	300	Lot, Dunedin street, near Gorge road	700
½-acre blocks near Oak Bay avenue....$400, $450 and	500	Lot, Croft street	900
		Lot, South Turner street	975
		Lots, Work Estate....each	1000

RENTS, FIRE INSURANCE, ETC.

MORROW, HOLLAND & CO.
60 GOVERNMENT STREET.
my13

STANLEY HOUSE.

General Dry Goods.

CORNER BROAD AND YATES STS.

Give us a Call

Small JACKETS,
MANTLES,
DUST CLOAKS,
(In Silk or Alpaca.)

Profits JET CAPES,
SILK AND LACE
DOLMANS,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Quick A full assortment of the above lines in all sizes.

Garments Altered Free of Extra Charge.

—OPEN FROM—

Returns 8 A.M. UNTIL 8 P.M.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

W. S. HAMPSON & CO.

BARGAINS

The Garden of Mr. H. O. Tiedeman, facing the Government grounds, has been subdivided into lots, facing on Menzies, Superior and Kingston Sts. Nothing to equal this has appeared on the market before. The surroundings are unsurpassed. Ten minutes easy walk from the post-office. Electric Railway passes the property. Level ground, planted in fruit trees.

For business men wishing to live where they can comfortably get home to luncheon, this is a chance not to be missed.

First come, first choice. Prices and terms with the Agents.

DALBY, BALLENTYNE & CLAXTON
64 YATES STREET.

AGENCIES:

The British Columbia Fire Insurance Company, Victoria.

The Royal Canadian Insurance Company of Montreal, Que.

The Dominion Building and Loan Association of Toronto, Ont.

Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation, Limited, England.

TO-LET.

THE LARGE BRICK BUILDING [illegible] Broad street, [illegible] lighted and [illegible]

F. DECOSMOS.
[illegible]

Now that the long looked for fine weather has arrived, bear in mind that the

GOLDEN RULE CLOTHING STORE

NO. 40 YATES STREET,

Is the largest in the Province, carrying the most extensive and finest assortment of

Spring and Summer Clothing

In Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Suits, Men's Furnishings, Underwear, Neckwear, etc.

W. J. JEFFREE,

VICTORIA. 40 YATES STREET.

THE RECENT CARIBOO LILLOOET ELECTION.

To the Editor,—There are certain features of the recent contest in the Cariboo-Lillooet district, which, being of more than mere ephemeral interest, will bear a few words of comment even at this late date. I shall be obliged, therefore, if you will allow me through your columns to address the following letter to the electors of the constituency.

Throughout the entire Dominion the contest was brought on so suddenly and hurried through with such haste that the electors had scarcely time to realize what were the true issues involved before the election was over. In the compact and populous constituencies of the east there was of course less reason for complaint on this score than in the larger constituencies of Central Canada and the West. But the act specially excepts certain constituencies from the operation of the law which requires all elections to be held on the same day. Cariboo is one of these. Let us see how we were given the benefit of the exception.

Take the city of Ottawa for comparison's sake. The writs were issued at the Capital on the 4th February, and the proclamation was, no doubt, posted there on the same or the following day. Nomination at the Capital, as elsewhere, was fixed for the 26th February; ours only two days later—on the 28th. Now, if three weeks' notice was considered a fair thing in a city constituency like Ottawa, a constituency like Cariboo-Lillooet (which has an area nearly as great as the whole of Nova Scotia) should have had at least six weeks. And this our returning officer could easily and legally have given us. Why did he so unreasonably curtail the time? Certainly not in the interest of the electors. The polling in Ottawa, as elsewhere, took place on the 5th March; in Cariboo on the 19th. This was apparently treating us with some consideration. But as nomination day decides who shall be in the field, all the time that the act would allow should have been given after the legal posting of the proclamation in order that the electors might have every opportunity of consulting together and deciding upon the man who would best represent their interests in the national legislature.

Now it was very clear from the vote cast in 1888 that our constituency did not wish to be represented by an outsider, although in the triangular contest an outsider was unfortunately elected. On this occasion I, as one who had been formerly spoken of as a candidate, determined that there would not by any action of mine be another contest of that kind; and so far as time would permit I made my position known to leading gentlemen throughout the district. There was no time, however, to come to a decision before nomination was announced, and for so early a date that it was physically impossible in the heart of winter for any new candidate to canvass the constituency before he would be obliged to decide for or against nomination. So far therefore as I had any personal interest in the contest I decided not to make any further effort than I had already done to ascertain how my candidature would be received by the electors; but I made no pledges, promises or statements either publicly or privately, that would prevent me from honorably accepting a nomination if the electors of their own accord desired to put me in the field. It came about thus that over a week of valuable time was lost. The action which finally brought me out on nomination day was of course taken by the good people of Stanley; but previous to this I had taken another step on the voluntary solicitation of the electors. Mr. Andrews, of Williams Lake, came into town about four days before nomination and stated to me that he was deputized by Mr. Pinchbeck and residents in that part of the district, Soda Creek, Alexandria, Quesnelle and Stanly, in fact all along the wagon road, to request me to come out in opposition to Mr. Barnard even at that late date. Now, though Mr. Barnard was at this time going out of the district, perhaps with the famous dispatch of Cæsar in his mind, "I came, I saw, I conquered," the electors had notwithstanding the right to make this request, and holding the views I have always acted upon, I considered it my duty as a citizen of the Dominion and a resident of the district, to comply with the request if it was at all possible to do so. My reply, however, was that I was afraid it was too late, but on further urging I promised to think the matter over. As a consequence of this deputation I secured a qualified physician to take my place in the hospital for a few weeks and applied to the board for leave of absence. The result was a curt refusal. The motive, every intelligent reader may judge of for himself, on the well-known fact that the three members of the board who carried the refusal, were strong partisans of Mr. Barnard, worked for and voted for him, taken in connection with the belief held by these men as well as by many others, friends and opponents, that if I had gone into Lillooet district I would to-day have been the member elect. I believe that even without that my election would have been secure had I not been met by such an extraordinary combination of forces and such a malicious accumulation of falsehoods. There were arrayed against me the Premier of the Dominion, the C.P.R., the B. C. X. Co., and Mr. Barnard's money bags, to say nothing of the weighty gold commissioner of our own district. The falsehoods which were circulated with especial assiduity, where I could not meet and refute them, were that I had pledged myself to Mr. Barnard not to oppose him, and, of course, had dishonorably broken that pledge. The truth is as I have stated it above. Mr. Barnard went away from here self-deceived. He knew that, in view of the unseemly haste with which the election had been brought on, I did not intend to further push my own candidature, and he believed and said that there were not three electors in my own town who were willing to nominate me. The following day proved that there were 37. It was also alleged that I was a Grit, and in opposition to the Government; that I was disloyal and an annexationist. The truth is, I held the position towards the Government of the day that every British Columbia member ought to do, that of an independent supporter—the precise positions that Mr. Mara and Mr. Corbould took in their reported speeches during the election. And as for the question of loyalty, I take it as an unpardonable insult for any man to express doubts of my loyalty. Indeed, I regard myself as infinitely more loyal, because more intelligently loyal, to the interests of the Dominion and to British connection than my callow opponent, whose descent (unlike mine) is from Yankee stock. An annexationist! Never! I yield to no man in this broad Dominion in intelligent opposition to a political union with the States. I believe that we, as Canadians and owners of the northern half of this continent, have a noble destiny to fulfill, and which we can only realize by maintaining our own characteristic institutions and form of government intact and unimpaired.

Recurring to the question of the statutory time for holding the election I have a few words to say. Section 16 of the act gives in Cariboo and certain other districts twenty days, if needed, after the reception of the writ, for the issuing of the proclamation, and if "issuing" is the same as "posting," section 17 makes it obligatory on the returning officer to "post up" four copies in each polling subdivision in the district before beginning to count the time for nomination in accordance with section 14. But instead of taking twenty days, or even half of it, our returning officer gave himself no more than a day, and reckoned the time for nomination from the first posting of the proclamation in the Clinton sub-division and before it had been posted anywhere else. This, I contended, was not in accordance with the spirit or intent of the statute. I cannot say but some judicial decision may have interpreted the section otherwise, but most unquestionably in equity it should have been understood and applied here as I have stated it. A very slight change in the act would make this absolutely clear. Section 14 gives, after the posting of the proclamition, from 15 to 30 days previous to nomination, and 15 to 30 more previous to polling. Our returning officer gave us only 16 prior to nomination, and only 18 prior to polling.

Now what was the case in the other excepted districts in the east? In one the returning officer sent back the writ with the intimation that he could not hold the election within the time given. Here was a man who took the true view of his duty and powers, and, unlike our official, placed first in his regard the interests and convenience of the electors. In another, Algoma, Ontario, an extensive district, but through the whole length of which the C.P.R. runs, the polling day was postponed until the 10th May—rather more I think than the longest time given by the Act. In discussing this matter with our Returning Officer he claimed that he could not have got his returns back to Ottawa within the time required if he had given us more than a week longer before nomination or polling. My reply was that if he could have given us another week he ought in the interests of the electors to have done it. But the event has proved that all I claimed (two weeks) might have been conceded and yet the returns have reached Ottawa in time for the opening of Parliament. By the proclamation the official "summing up" of the votes was fixed for the 28th March; but it was three times illegally postponed for two weeks, and did not take place until the 11th April, and the return of course could not leave here for Ottawa until the 18th. The Returning officer's excuse was, that he was summoned to Victoria in connection with the taking of the census, and was delayed a second week by an unfortunate mishap. The obvious reply to this is, that he should have finished the performance of one public duty before undertaking another. Partizanship, however, on the winning side will excuse much. It is unfortunate that through excess of zeal at the beginning of the contest our Returning Officer should have thus defeated the wishes of the electors. I say this impersonally; for I am not egotistical enough to believe that the generous support I received was given to me individually but rather the principle my candidature represented, that of the resident representation of the district, free from the control of cliques or corporations. That principle, through an unprecedented combination of circumstances, has been temporarily defeated, but it is certain to triumph sooner or later.

Another word with regard to the allegation that I had pledged myself not to oppose Mr. Barnard, and I have done. On the day that he left town I told him that if he had no opposition he must thank the returning officer for it. On the same occasion he challenged me with much bravado to run against him on a bet of two thousand to one thousand dollars. I told him in reply that I was not rich enough to take such a bet, and that I would not if I could, but that if the returning officer had given us two weeks longer before nomination, as he should have done, I would most certainly be in the field against him. He left town a few hours later with this retort still ringing in his ears, and yet when I yielded to the wishes of the electors, and at great personal inconvenience and possible sacrifice, allowed myself to be nominated, he has the audacity to declare that I had forfeited my honor as a gentleman. Well, even supposing I had given such a pledge, would not the challenge I have just referred to have cancelled it absolutely and unconditionally? Most certainly it would. But holding the view, which has been a life-long principle with me, that it is the duty of every citizen to give his services to the state when a public demand is made for them, I could not honorably have given to a private individual any pledge inconsistent with that principle; for doing so would have been equivalent to entering into a nefarious plot to defeat the wishes of the electors and hand over the representation of the District to an outsider, who (if he has no interest in the Express Company) has comparatively little interest of any kind in the District, excepting in so far as it may meekly furnish the great Victorian with a seat among the big wigs at Ottawa.

When I entered upon this campaign it was my desire to conduct it in a gentlemanlike way and without raising personal issues of any kind, and with that object in view I sent to my opponent at Kamloops the following telegram: "At last moment have yielded to urgent solicitation of friends and am in the field. Cannot visit lower district as Hospital Board refused leave of absence. Hope we may conduct the campaign amicably and whichever one is defeated there may be no hard feelings." To this the great man did not deign a reply; but I received from him instead the most virulent misrepresentation and abuse in private letters sent throughout the District, as well as in his personal canvas and at his public meetings. It is something I shall ever be proud of, that in the face of this abuse, and in spite of the forces arrayed against me, I received such a good support.

To my friends and supporters I owe and I hereby tender my warmest thanks, while as for those who opposed me under a misapprehension of my true position politically, I have only to hope that when we are better acquainted we shall be better friends. I am, yours respectfully, Hugh Watt, M.D.

Barkerville, May, 1891.

IMPRUDENT PRUDENCE.

To the Editor:—Who is "Prudence?" Why does "Prudence," morally and economically in the right, modestly refrain from appending his name to the bottom of his epistle to the Colonist, an epistle by the way which, like the maple growths on the pine trees in Stanley Park, Vancouver, seems to have sprouted in a bed of moss? How much of a ratepayer is "Prudence" that he sends up his wail? If he would but sign his name to his epistles the public would be given an opportunity of judging whether he is justified in "kicking" or not. "Prudence" is of that gloomy, penurious, bigoted cast of mind that has earned for Victoria the name of the "sad, sad city by the sea." If the acts of the city council are illegal, why does "Prudence" merely protest? Why does he not get out an injunction restraining this irresponsible body from squandering municipal funds? Our friend "Prudence" is too late in the day. People have come to learn that they can be moral and God fearing without being gloomy. Heaven is not peopled with ascetics It is a poor city that, celebrating the Queen's birthday, has no money to spend nor civilities to extend to our cousins on the Sound.

Provident.

A Common Origin.

All skin diseases of whatsoever name or nature are caused by impure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters is a natural foe to impure blood, removing all foul humors from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

IMPORTANT

To the Interests of this Province.

Mr. P. T. Hebler, representative of R. T. Williams' Directory of British Columbia (edition 1892) will, in the early summer visit all principal cities of the Dominion and United States of America to place this most useful work to the best advantage and to advertise the whole province throughout the east. Office, 28 Broad street, Victoria.

Wall Papers and Borders, latest designs, also Lincrusta, Walton and Lignomur, at Weller Bros., 51 to 55 Fort street.

"'Twere vain to gild refined gold,
To paint the Lily or throw
fresn perfume o'er the Violet."

and to praise

E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES

would be, like saying Shakespeare was a **great man.**

"Familiar as
Household Words."

EDDY'S MATCHES

are favorably known in every city and hamlet in the country, in the mansion of the rich, in the humble dwelling of the poor and

In the log hut of the lonely settler

on the skirts of the forest primeval.

Eddy's Matches light the crystal candelabra in the halls of the wealthy and make the modest lamp of the poor to

Glow with a Kindly Light.

They produce the bright flame in the Drawing-room grate and set the logs sputtering in the humble cabin. You might do

Without Parliaments

but life without **Eddy's Incomparable Matches** would be darker than the home of the wicked.

THE E. B. EDDY CO., Hull, Canada.

A LADY'S LETTER TO LADIES.

Matters of Dress and Personal Decoration of Interest to the Fair Sex.

Gauntlet gloves still continue to be favored, and all the newest have very short gauntlets, almost half the ordinary depth, so that the wearers may slip them easily and conveniently over a jacket, or very long dress sleeves; a band of elastic passed around inside the wrists will keep them firmly in their place. Many of the daintiest suede gloves worn are deliciously perfumed with their owner's favorite scent, and although these are naturally rather expensive, they are undoubtedly much patronized for evening wear.

The change in the weather has caused thick veils to be discarded in favor of lighter and thinner ones, for many are obliged to wear these articles, although, perhaps, not from choice, even in the height of summer. Quite the newest veil nets, however, which are known by the names of the spider-web and cob-web, are delightfully flimsy and cool looking, and bid fair on this account to be very fashionable.

It is said that boat-shaped hats will completely take the place of sailor hats this spring, although the latter always have a simple and pretty appearance, especially for young girls. Boat-shaped hats, however, are immensely fashionable, most of them being of colored fancy straw, neatly trimmed with a broad band of velvet and several bows of the same at the left side. The shape of this hat is, as may be imagined, a decided improvement upon that which has been worn, as it is considerably smaller, far prettier and more becoming.

Most of the latest gowns are made with paniers, composed of either deep lace, or chiffon, some of the more elaborate ones being brilliantly jewelled. Many of the smart cloth gowns have deep vandyke points round the hem of the skirts, which are usually either braided or embroidered effectively in corresponding colors. A very handsome evening dress which I recently admired, was adorned round the hem in this fashion, each point being beautifully jeweled in a most attractive design. Flounces seem more fashionable than ever, a very quaint looking gown which I noticed a short time ago having more than a dozen narrow flounces round the skirt, composed of crepe de chine in a corresponding color. Jet is still an exceedingly fashionable trimming for gowns, the skirt drapery being sometimes looped or caught up gracefully with a large jet butterfly.

Some of the newest and smartest jersey bodices are striped, or spotted in contrasting colors, the cuffs, belts and turned down collars being usually of plain silk in a corresponding shade, their appearance being particularly light and suitable for this time of the year.

A very lovely tea gown, a credit to the city, that I saw, is of soft cloth, in a delicate shade of silver grey, made with a long wattean plant, becomingly falling from the shoulders. The gown is elaborately trimmed with beautiful gold embroidery, with a girdle to correspond, for wear round the waist.

Sleeves are still worn puffed at the shoulders, although the puffs are considerably smaller and altogether more becoming than those hugh ones that were worn a short time ago. Epaulettes of all descriptions adorn many of the most stylish sleeves, their appearance being exceedingly smart. Gauntlet cuffs which are sometimes composed of thin leather are still very popular.

Clasps and buckles of all descriptions are a very favorite ornamentation for stylish gowns, some of the former being particularly quaint and pretty. Jeweled clasps are very fashionable, their appearance, as may be imagined being decidedly elaborate and attractive looking.

Colored stockings are now worn to correspond with different costumes, some of the new shades shown being smart and pretty. For evening ware colored silk stockings are very much favored, many of them being beautifully embroidered in corresponding shades.

As a result of the fresh, bright weather with which we have been favored during the past few days, the stores are looking gay with quantities of dainty novelties for spring wear, almost too numerous to remember or mention, while the variety of light, stylish costumes which are constantly seen, also reminds us that the warmer days so eagerly anticipated are coming at last; besides which preparations for that annual turnout, better known as spring cleaning, are already briskly and rapidly progressing in many homes at the present time; and here let me say that the good housewife will do well to use Pendray's extract of soap, as it is a wonderful help, at this time of the year especially, besides which, it rivals, and to my mind, is far superior, to any other goods of its class, and perhaps its best recommendations are that it is a home industry and no chemicals are used in its manufacture.

PENTELOPE.

Victoria, May 16.

WOMAN—A PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR:—It is difficult to understand why so many women suffer in silence from those diseases peculiar to their sex, when they have at their command a remedy guaranteed to put an end to their suffering and restore them to perfect health. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills never fail in cases of functional derangement, irregularities, suppressions, bearing-down pains, weakness, and the many other complaints with which womankind is afflicted. They restore the system, enrich the blood and bring the red and rosy glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. They are equally efficacious from girlhood to old age, and are a boon and a blessing to suffering woman:

Mrs. S. Devine, Petawawa, Ontario, writes:—My daughter has been ill for the last two years. She is pale, weak, short of breath with ringing noises in her head, cold hands and feet, and not BRIGHT. Doctoring all the time and of no benefit. The doctor says her blood has turned to water, and that she is run down very low. After taking four boxes Pink Pills she again writes:—I enclose balance due on Pills. I am well satisfied with them, and I must say that I have got every satisfaction that any person could ask. I can recommend your Pink Pills to anyone that is out of health. The change in my daughter's health and appearance is so wonderful that a great many persons are continually asking me for some of the medicine that cured her, so I wish to take an agency for the sale of your pills in this place.

Mrs. M—— M——, Brockville, Ont., says: Gentlemen,—My daughter, S ——, was sick for about a year, crying all the time with the pains of her head and eyes. In the morning her eyes and face were all swelled. She was pale and short of breath, with great jumpings of her heart whenever she tried to do anything or walk. Appetite bad or else entirely gone, with a dirty tongue and a bad stomach. She was never properly regular. She took two boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they cured her. She became regular within a month, and she remained so since, and is in the best of health. I can heartily recommend these Pills to all sufferers who are in the miserable condition my daughter was.

These pills are for sale by all dealers, or will be sent post paid, in sealed package, on receipt of price (50 cents a box), by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medical Co., Brockville, Ont.

PASSENGERS.

Per Stmr City of Kingston from the Sound—Jaw Law, J Hogan, J W Cheeny and wife, T Grady, John Widecomer, A S Laflin, J Smith, J Evans, J A Dobson, L Wilhorn, Mrs Ross, A H Trolay, D H Fast, Geo W Odges, Wm Richards, Miss May Russell, John Ferguson, Signor Poli, G W Wells and wife, J L Kerr, A N Kerr, Fred Johnson, A E Miller, N B Miller, Wm La Claire, J Cummings and wife, B Elstein, Wm Holland, John Waitt, F Graham, Mrs Drummond and daughter, E Y Ansen, Thos Perley and wife, Mrs Rogers, E T Rogers, J T Fowler, H Holdt and wife, T H Kingman and wife, J F Connell, Wm Hagye, F Johnson, T Haley, F O Ellis, Mrs Black, Mrs Butler, J Wolfe, F Peterson, Wm Baxter, Miss Cameron, T M McKillet, Mrs Henrich, W D Edmunds, L Laflier and wife, T H Davis, Wm Cardner, C McRoe, J Brewman, T C Kaye, C Hayward, Geo O Doge, F Henderson, J B Saunders.

Per Steamer Islander from Vancouver—D A Brichton, S Reid, A R Clarke, A C Flummerfelt, Capt John Irving, Justice Drake, T Davie, J A Laidlaw, H R Morse, A L Anderson, Miss Agnes Smith, A Winch, R McLean, Geo Chillias, David Galloway, J W Gibson, I White, D Hayman, Mrs German, Miss Foster, P T Hebler, Sir Jos Trutch, E G Tilton, T E Ladner, Rev J W Dean and wife, Mrs W Wescott, A C Fraser and wife, A Rodney, J Killen, A McD Wilson, M K Morrison, Wm Harrison, Wm Harvie.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Stmr City of Kingston from the Sound—Matthews Richards & Tye, J G Clarks, F Norris, M W Waitt, National Elec Tram Company, T N Hibben, & Co, Morning Ledger, G H Maynard, Hastie & Erskine, Marvin & Tilton, R Jamieson, Geo McTavish, R Craig, Burnell, S M Company, Geo Vienna, H Percey, William Mack.

Per Steamer Islander from Vancouver—A C Leask, W & Fraser, Fell & Co, J Fullerton, B & Stamford, Thompson & K, H & Erskine, E J Salmon, G A Keefer, A B McRae, W Edwards, B Gordon, D Watson, Boucherat & Co, Ellis & Co, Disher & Campbell, A & W Wilson, Mrs Stewart, A Cameron, Dominion Express Company, J & A Clearihue, H Saunders, C T Perrivell, Elford & S, Russell McD & Co, S J Martin, A Lewis & Co, W Grant, Watts & T.

From the Pacific Coast.

We quote from a letter recently received from Miss Eleanor Pope, Port Haney, B.C. "For sore throat, coughs, croup, bruises, etc., Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the best thing I have ever used."

Nature requires aid in correcting irregularities at this season, and for both men and women no other remedy equals Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a spring blood tonic. They supply all the constituents necessary to enrich the blood and build up the system. Sold by all dealers, or sent post paid on receipt of price—50c. per box, or five bottles for $2—by addressing Dr. Williams Med. Co., Brockvill Ont.

R. H. Jamieson, 33 Fort street. Something new—just received; Armour's Gold Band Bacon and Ham—finest goods made in America, used by the best clubs in New York.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

King of Medicines

A Cure "Almost Miraculous."

"When I was 14 years of age I had a severe attack of rheumatism, and after I recovered had to go on crutches. A year later, scrofula, in the form of white swellings, appeared on various parts of my body, and for 11 years I was an invalid, being confined to my bed 6 years. In that time ten or eleven sores appeared and broke, causing me great pain and suffering. I feared I never should get well.

"Early in 1886 I went to Chicago to visit a sister, but was confined to my bed most of the time I was there. In July I read a book, 'A Day with a Circus,' in which were statements of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was so impressed with the success of this medicine that I decided to try it. To my great gratification the sores soon decreased, and I began to feel better and in a short time I was up and out of doors. I continued to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for about a year, when, having used six bottles, I had become so fully released from the disease that I went to work for the Flint & Walling Mfg. Co., and since then

HAVE NOT LOST A SINGLE DAY

on account of sickness. I believe the disease is expelled from my system, I always feel well, am in good spirits and have a good appetite. I am now 27 years of age and can walk as well as any one, except that one limb is a little shorter than the other, owing to the loss of bone, and the sores formerly on my right leg. To my friends my recovery seems almost miraculous, and I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the king of medicines." WILLIAM A. LEHR, 9 N. Railroad St., Kendallville, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

MANY A FORTUNE HAS BEEN MADE BY ADVERTISING; ONE WAS NEVER LOST BY IT.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED 100% LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Donald Downie, B.C.L.

The famous lecturer, will appear on

Wednesday & Thursday, May 20 & 21

IN TWO ILLUSTRATED LECTURES.

Subjects:

Wednesday, May 20, SCOTLAND.

Thursday, May 21, IRELAND AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Admission 50 and 25 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra.

Box sheet open at C. A. Lombard's, 70 Government street, on and after Monday, May 18.

mv13td

Grand Bazaar and Concert

BY THE HEBREW LADIES' ASSOCIATION

ON MAY 20th AND 21st

AT PHILHARMONIC HALL,

IN AID OF THE

TEMPLE EMANU-EL.

The Hall will be open each day at Noon, when a DELICIOUS LUNCH will served, at 25 cents.

The following ladies and gentlemen have consented to take part in the Concert:

Miss Heathfield, Miss Adams, Miss Shaw, Messrs. Floyd, C. Pauline, and Rev. Dr. Philo.

ALSO

The Messrs. Patterson Bros. and Mr. C. Watson, in Scottish Airs.

ml31w

Coming in all its Superlative Splendor!

The Grandest! The Greatest! The Best!

McMAHON'S

NEW UNITED SHOWS

Hippodrome, Museum, Wild Animal Exposition and Grand Free International Horse Fair

Will Exhibit at Victoria May 18, 19

Enlarged to Four Times its Former Size

100 TIMES MORE GRAND!

A City of Tents! A World of Wonders!

An Amazing Galaxy of Crowned Champion Arenic Stars.

QUEEN JUMBO The Mammoth, Massive Mastodon, the largest animal known to history; a ponderous moving mountain; weighs 2000 lbs. more than any Elephant ever seen.

JO-JO, Europe's Greatest Curiosity

AND ALL THE WONDERS.

An All Feature Show. More absolutely new acts than old and new in any other exhibition in America.

Nature's Marvels and Apt Artistic Supremacy Unrivalled.

General Jubilee Occasion For All.

TWO GRAND EXHIBITIONS DAILY,

Doors open at 1 and 7 p.m. Performance One Hour Afterwards.

For particulars, see Bulletin Boards, Lithographs and the various Advertising Mediums.

my9&16

EXCURSION

—TO—

Port Angeles,

ON SUNDAY, MAY 17th.

Return Fare $2.

Leaving here at 9:30 and returning at 6:30.

Tickets to be had at ROUTLEDGE & CO.'S office, 48 Government street. m11-td

MRS. W. W. CLARKE,

Pupil of Edwin Drew (editor of the Elocutionist) London, member of D'Oyly Cartes' (Gilbert & Sullivan's) opera company; pupil of the celebrated contralto Madame Sainton-Dolby, and holder of the Free Scholarship of the London Conservatoire of Music, is prepared to receive a few pupils in elocution and dramatic recital. Concerts attended on reasonable terms. Address TIMES Office, ap1-tf

FRANK B. FENWICK

Will commence classes in

VOICE CULTURE

on Saturday afternoons in Lecture Room St Andrews Church.

Adult Class - - - -	$2.00 each per month
Junior Class - - -	$1.25 " "

Apply Box 448.

$500 Reward.

George Vienna will pay the above reward to any person (the writer or any one else) who will give information that will lead to the conviction of the party responsible for sending the following letter:—

"Dear Sir George—Some of your friends will burn your boat, and they are going to burn your house, too, because you got that Constanti in your boat and your house. Please I want to make that man move from your house, because he is a ———— and ———— too. Your friends will certainly do that."

Information may be given to Sergt. Walker or to the undersigned.

GEO. VIENNA.

May 12-tf.

THE INDEMNITY

Bond

of the

EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society.

Issued to run for either 15 or 20 years.

At maturity payable in cash, or extended at interest.

Paid for in annual instalments.

Advantageous for young men who desire to save, and for men of wealth who have surplus income to invest.

Combining a safe investment with the most liberal form of assurance extant.

Granting other important benefits, explained in the Society's publications.

Assets, - - - -	$125,000,000
Surplus, - - -	25,000,000

Further information will be promptly furnished on application to

J. H. BROWNLEE,
District Manager
Care of H. E. CROASDAILE & CO.,
42 Fort street, Victoria, B.C.

ap25-2m-eod

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned as merchant tailors, at 62 Douglas street, Victoria, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by John McCallum, who will assume all liabilities of the firm, and to whom all debts are payable.

JOHN McCALLUM.
CHARLES H. WOODS.

Victoria, May 15, 1891. my15tf

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

MR. H. M. TIFFIN HAS BEEN ADMITTED into partnership in the business of general merchandise carried on by Gustav Hauck at Ladner's Landing. In future the firm name of the business will be

HAUCK & TIFFIN.

Ladner's Landing, April 28, 1890. ap29-1m

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until noon on Friday, May 30, for grading and graveling road to

TOP OF MOUNT TOLMIE,

Sections 36, 37 and 38, Victoria District. Profiles by John Keen, C.E., on view on and after May 23.

The lowest tender not necessarily accepted.

J. H. BROWNLEE,
my15 42 Fort street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO 5 p.m. Friday, May 22, for the erection and completion of a three-story brick building and basement on the corner of Government and Johnson streets.

Plans and specifications may be seen and information obtained at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

HOOPER & GODDARD,
Architects

Office over Spencer's Arcade. my15-4t

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

E. Etheridge will sell at cost, for two weeks, a lot of

Four-Inch Cutters, Mouldings, Sash and other Building Material.

Apply at factory, corner of Broughton and Langley streets. my9tf

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned up to noon May 20, for the erection of a frame residence on a plot of ground facing the Gorge, for J. Dunsmuir, Esq.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JNO. TEAGUE,
m11d Architect.

NOTICE.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

We are now prepared to supply all kinds of Rough and Dressed Lumber, Laths, Shingles, best New Wellington Coal, etc., at shortest notice, from the Rock Bay Coal, Wood and Lumber Yard.

Office and yard, North end of Rock Bay Bridge.

Telephone 512.

Good quality and measurement guaranteed.

McINTOSH & ENDEAN.

NOTICE.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY debts contracted by my wife or any other person on her behalf.

JOHN J. RUSSELL,
Strawberry Vale Farm.

Victoria, Dec 11, 1890. de12-tf

F. G. Richards,

JUNIOR,

Real Estate Broker

51 YATES STREET, VICTORIA.

3 nice residential lots, cor. North Park & Chambers Streets	$ 3,000
Lot Menzies street, James Bay	1,000
Lot Croft St. James Bay	900
4 nice cottages, Rithet St. James Bay. Good investment. Bargain by taking the four.	
Large cottage, two lots, corner	4,500
Fine two story residence, 2 lots, nice corner	6,750
Fine two story residence, Quadra street	5,250
Nice cottage, James Bay	3,150
Fine two story residence, James Bay, 3 lots	4,750
2 houses, 1 lot, Cook street, rents for $41	4,000
Lot Fourth St. Work Estate	800
3 fine lots on Langford St., Victoria West, each	750
2 fine lots cor. Pandora and Fernwood road	2,500
4 fine lots cor. Pandora and Fernwood road, each	1,000
Several fine lots in the old Hospital property still left.	
3 lots Menzies and Superior streets	4,750
2 Choice Lots, South Turner and Niagara streets	2,500

Money to Loan,

Houses to Rent,

Interest and Rents Collected

CONVEYANCING

Carefully Attended To.

500 SACKS

of Island grown

GOOD COOKING POTATOES

To be sold at

ONE DOLLAR PER 100 lbs.

AT S. CLAY'S, 116 JOHNSON STREET

Four doors above Douglas street.

p22tf

A. MAXWELL MUIR,

ARCHITECT,

Rooms 3 and 18, - - - Turner Block.

ap22

BELYEA & GREGORY,

BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS.

OFFICE:

White House Block, Victoria, B. C.

P. O. BOX 683.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

L. Buttress Trimen, Architect, has removed his office from Bank of B.C. building to Turner Block, Douglas street.

my5-1m

MUNICIPAL.

TO OWNERS OF DOGS.

ALL PERSONS OWNING A dog or dogs are requested to call and pay the tax of $2 each to the undersigned.

If not paid immediately a summons will be issued to enforce payment of same.

CHAS. KENT,
m9tf Collector.

LAND NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the privilege of leasing the following described land in the Renfrew District: Commencing at a point about half a mile east of Point No Point, thence north 60 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south about 60 chains, to the beach; thence westward along the shore 80 chains to point of commencement.

m7-1m FRED. NORRIS.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

LOT 16 VICTORIA CITY.

A CERTIFICATE OF INDEFEASIBLE Title to the above lot will be issued to William Wilson on the 7th day of August, '91, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest therein or any part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT,
Land Registry office, Registrar-General.
Victoria, 6th May, 1891. my6-3m

TOLMIE ESTATE

Cloverdale Stock Farm,

Importers and breeders of Driving and Saddle Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Swine.

The Standard Bred Stallion

MIDGARD, 5589

FOALED MARCH, 1885.

By MAMBRINO DUDLEY 967, record 2:19¼, (sire of Gretna, 2:25½; Crescendo, 2:24). Mambrino Dudley is by Woodford Mambrino, 2:21½, (sire of Abotsford, 2:19½, and 11 others in the 2:30 list; sire also of the dam of Superior, 2:19½ and 41 others in the 2:30 or better). The dam of Mambrino Dudley, Sue Dudley (dam also of Grosjean, 2:30, and Sacramento, sire of Nellie Ross, 2:25½), by Belmont 64 (sire of Fred Arthur, 2:12½; Nutwood, 2:18¾; Wedgewood, 2:19, and 28 others in the 2:30 list; sire also of the dams of Dood Peet, 2:19½, and 20 others in 2:30 or better).

1st dam Amanda Wood	by Hambletonian 10.
Full sister to Octavia (dam of Octavius, 2:30¾) and Siberian, 2:31¼.	Sire of 41 in the 2:30 list; sire also of the dams of Stamboul, 2:12¼; Trinket, 2:14; Duquesne, 2:17¼; Orange Boy, 2:1-¾; Wilton, 2:19¼, and 55 others in 2:30 or better.
2d dam	by American Star 14.
Dam of Siberian, 2:31¼; Black Bess (dam of 14½, 2:23); dam also of Octavia (dam of Octavius, 2:30¾).	Sire of 4 in the 2:30 list; sire also of the dams of Guy, 2:10¾; Dexter, 2:17¼; Nettie, 2:18, and 41 others in 2:30 or better.
3rd dam	by Emancipation, jr., By imp. Emancipation.

NOTE—MIDGARD is a high-headed, well-finished stallion, possessing extra length and substance, with capital legs and feet; 15½ hands high, and carries himself with much style. His disposition is perfect, and few stallions possess his fine road qualities. His breeding speaks for itself, being by a well bred sire with a record below 2:20, and out of a mare by old Hambletonian (sire of the dams of 63 performers with records from 2:12½ to 2:30), and she out of a Star mare. The chief bloodlines of this stallion spring from the Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief, Edwin Forrest, and American Star families (strong producing sources), and are backed up with thoroughbred strains. Midgard is an exceptionally good individual, and is very richly bred.

TERMS—$50 the season, with return privileges, payable at time of service.

—ALSO—

LOLLARD

The great combined saddle and harness show Stallion; 15¾ hands high; weight, 1190 lbs. Very handsome and stylish; a beauty in harness, and a perfect saddle stallion. Has never been beaten in the show ring, either in harness or under saddle.

PEDIGREE.—Sired by Harry Clay, No. 45, record 2:29; (sire of Shawment, 2:26; Surprise, 2:26; sire of dams of St. Julian, 2:11¼; Bodine, 2:19½; Elaine, 2:20, and others), by C. M. Clay, jr., No. 20, (sire of Lady Lockwood, 2:25; George Cooly, 2:27; Lew Sayer, 2:28½) by C. M. Clay, No. 18. Dam by Malcolm (thoroughbred), by imported Bonnie Scotland (thoroughbred); 2nd dam Flag of Truce, by son of Sir Solomon; 3rd dam Fleur de Lis, by imported Valentine, etc., etc.

TERMS—$25 the season, with return privileges, payable at time of service.

For further particulars apply on the premises, or P.O. Box 236, Victoria. my7-1m-dw

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

CHRISTMAS, 12253.

Christmas is a Bay Stallion, height 15¾ hands; weight, 1,050 lbs., and was bred at Leland Stanford's Farm, California. Will make the season at the Victoria Jockey Club Race track, Victoria, B.C., commencing March 16th and ending July 1st, 1891.

TERMS:

Fifty Dollars ($50) for the season (due at time of service) with privilege of return in 1892, if mare proves not in foal, and has not changed hands.

The horse is in competent and reliable hands. All precautions will be taken, but no responsibility assumed against accidents.

PURSE OF $250.

The owner of Christmas offers a purse of $250 to be known as the Christmas Stake, to be competed for in the Fall of 1894, by colts (the get of Christmas), the winner to make a mile inside of three minutes; provided 25 mares are served during this season.

For further particulars and pedigree apply to J. A. SAYWARD, P.O. Box 190, Victoria, B.C.

ma18

MUNN & CO SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN AGENCY for

PATENTS

A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing How to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, sent free. Address MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

JOHN MESTON,

CARRIAGE MAKER

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets,

VICTORIA B. C.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

H. F. HEISTERMAN AND GEORGE W. Haynes, trading as H. F. Heisterman & Co., have dissolved partnership, and are succeeded by Heisterman & Co.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

H. F. Heisterman, George W. Haynes and Foster Macgurn have formed a co-partnership under style Heisterman & Co., who succeed the old firm of H. F. Heisterman & Co., and will carry on the old business.

H. F. HEISTERMAN,
G. W. HAYNES,
my2tf FOSTER MACGURN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Many Thanks for Past Favors.

My health having improved I will try and serve you a while longer. Now

AT WINTER RATES

Bring on your wagons, carriages, [illegible] and cultural implements [illegible] hauled. We will [illegible] for [illegible].

To Miners, Stonecutters and Quarrymen

We have the [illegible] tools in the Province. Tools also [illegible].

ONTARIO WAGON SHOP.

WM. POWELL

TO DEPOSITORS

The British Columbia Land & Investment Agency, Ld.

(SUCCESSORS TO ALLSOP & MASON.)

☞ In view of the low rate of interest given by the Dominion Savings Bank Department, and the restrictions imposed as to the amount to be deposited, this Company is now prepared to receive money on deposit, in large or small amounts, at interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on favorable terms as to notice, etc.

The offices of the Company have been removed to 40 Government street, the premises lately occupied by the Telegraph Company.

Dec. 30.

PAGE & MacGREGOR.

"Home, Sweet Home."

The other evening, at a social gathering, a young gentleman was asked to entertain the company with a song. He responded with "Home, Sweet Home." His friends were a little surprised at the selection, but he was heartily applauded. Stepping forward he said:

"I am glad you liked the song. There is nothing like "Home, Sweet Home;" and let me say that Page & MacGregor are selling them in every part of Victoria on terms to suit each and every one of you. If you don't want to pay rent all your lifetime, now is your time to invest. In this connection I might add that the Dominion Building and Loan Association of Toronto, J. W. Winnett, sole agent and secretary, 18 Trounce avenue, will be pleased to give you all information as to the working of the Association and how to procure a home on small monthly payments."

PARTIAL LIST.

Lots at end of motor line from $375 up; $20 cash, balance to suit at 7 %.
4 Lots on Belmont avenue; cheap; one block from motor line.
5 Lots on MacGregor avenue, Regent's Park; from $300 up. Grandest View in Victoria.
2 Lots on Superior and Michigan streets, James Bay.
3 Lots at a bargain, Victoria West, corner Jessie and Mary streets.
3 Lots on North Chatham street; "price right."
1 Lot Jubilee avenue; big bargain.
Cheap Lot near Lion Brewery.
1 Lot Leighston road, 67x118; an A 1. Buy.
14 acres on Cedar Hill road; 7-roomed house and several outbuildings; good well; fine site. Price $5000; easy terms.
4 Water Front Lots, Constance Cove. Will sell cheap.
2 large Lots corner Oak Bay avenue and Cadboro Bay road. No finer site in the city.
Several choice "buys" on the Work Estate.
Plans and full particulars—

18 TROUNCE AVENUE

WEATHER REPORT.

Corrected by F. C. Gamble, C. E.
Victoria, B. C., May 16, 1891.

	Ther'ter	Bar.	Wind.	Remarks.
13—1 p.m	60.0	..	S by E	Cloudy
6 p.m	58.0	..	"	Fair
10 p.m	54.0	..		Cloudy
14—5 a.m	50.0	..	SW by S	"
1 p.m	50.0	..	S	"

Temperature—Highest, 60; lowest, 50.

TIDE RECORD—Victoria Harbor, B.C.

For 24 hours ending 1 p.m. May 16, 1891.
Datum—Ordinary low water Spring tides.
Lowest water observed 1.5 below datum, Jan. 10 and 11, 1891.
Highest, 10.16 above datum, Dec. 25, 1890.

Friday, May 15.				Saturday, May 16.			
p.m.	Tide ft above datum	p.m.	Tide ft above datum.	a.m.	Tide ft above datum.	a.m.	Tide ft above datum.
1	2.15	8	5.92	1	7.75	8	5.75
2	2.16	9	6.66	2	7.50	9	5.42
3	2.18	10	7.25	3	7.02	10	5.00
4	[illegible]	11	7.66	4	[illegible]	11	[illegible]
5	3.00	12	7.75	5	6.42	12	4.68
6	4.00			6	6.25	1	3.50
7	5.00			7	6.00		

SOME SUPERLATIVES.

The height of the highest pyramid is 486 feet.

Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, is the largest park in the world.

The largest library is the Imperial of Paris, which contains over two million volumes.

The deepest coal mine in the world is near Tourney, Belgium; it is 3,542 feet in depth.

The Eiffel tower in Paris is the highest structure in the world, nearly 1,000 feet high.

The highest active volcano in the world is Popocatapetl, in Mexico. It is 17,784 feet high.

The longest suspension bridge is tha between New York and Brooklyn. It is 5,980 feet long.

The deepest hole ever bored into the earth is the artesian well at Potsdam, which is 5,500 feet deep.

The longest tunnel is the St. Gothard on the railroad between Lucerne and Milan—nine and one-half miles in length.

The deepest ocean in the world is the Pacific. Near the Ladrone islands a depth of 4,475 fathoms, or over five miles, was found.

The largest specimen of the bovine species ever recorded was the 4,900-pound ox raised by Samuel Barkley in Pennsylvania and exhibited at the centennial exposition in Philadelphia.

The largest ship ever built was the Great Eastern, which was recently broken to pieces and sold to junk dealers. She was commenced in 1854 and launched in 1858. Her total length was 600 feet; breadth, 118 feet.

The largest Republic in the world and the only one that has ever lived a century on a purely democratic basis is the United States of America, which contains 3,260,000 square miles, being almost equal in extent to Europe, which has fifty-nine kingdoms, empires, principalities and republics.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Saturday Evening, May 23

VANCOUVER LACROSSE

MINSTRELS

Under the auspices of the Victoria Lacrosse Club.

OVER THIRTY PERFORMERS.

NEW SONGS, NEW AND LOCAL JOKES ALSO SOME CHESTNUTS.

Tickets on sale at Waitt's bookstore on and after Monday noon. my16

DIED.

Brown—In this city, on the 15th instant, of paralysis, Henry Brown, a native of Nottingham, England, in the 49th year of his age.

The funeral will take place to-morrow, Sunday, at two o'clock, from the Masonic Temple, Douglas street.

McLeod.—At No. 42 Johnson street, on the 15th inst., Jane McKay, wife of Norman McLeod, a native of Dornock, Scotland, and late of Pictou, N.S., aged 67 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

NASAL BALM

NEVER FAILS. CURES COLD IN HEAD AND

CATARRH

It is a certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, your have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of Nasal Balm. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. Nasal Balm is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and $1.00) by addressing

FULFORD & CO.,
Brockville, Ont.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Excursion to Port Angeles ON 24th MAY.

The elegant, fast, commodious and popular C. P. N. Co.'s steamer

"YOSEMITE,"

Will leave C.P.N. wharf at 9 a.m., returning leave Port Angeles at 5 p.m.

Fare For Round Trip $2.00

The above steamer has just received a complete and thorough overhauling, and is fitted up in first-class style. Band will be in attendance. Tickets to be had at C.P.N. office, Wharf street. my12

MONDAY & TUESDAY, MAY 18 & 19.

THE DISTINGUISHED COMEDIAN

MR. ROLAND

REED

Supported by his PERFET COMEDY COMPANY, under the direction of MR. E. B. JACK.

MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 18,

D. D. Lloyd's Eccentric Comedy,

THE WOMAN HATER,

As played 160 nights in New York.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 19,

An entirely New Characterization,

CAPTAIN ABNER TARBOX,

"As mild a mannered man as ever scuttled ship."

In the New Comedy Success

Lend Me Your Wife.

my16td.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL 5 p.m. Tuesday, May 26th, for the erection and completion of a three story brick building on Yates street for Lewis Lewis, Esq.

Plans and specifications can be seen and information obtained at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

HOOPER & GODDARD, Arch'ts,
Victoria, May 16, 1891. Office over Spencer's Arcade. m16-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

MEMBERS of Victoria Columbia Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., are requested to meet at the Masonic Temple, Douglas street, on Sunday next, 17th inst., at 1.30 p.m. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, Henry Brown, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of B.C.

Members of Vancouver, Quadra, No. 2, and sojourning brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

C. DUBOIS MASON,
Secretary.

The M. W. the Grand Master particularly requests the attendance of members of Grand Lodge.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

MEMBERS of Vancouver and Quadra Lodge, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., are requested to meet at the Masonic Temple, Douglas street, to-morrow (Sunday) at 1:30 p.m., sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Henry Brown, P.G.M., and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia. By command,

R. A. BROWN,
m16-1t Sec'ty.

(Colonist copy.)

STOVES,

Jubilee Ranges

And General

House Furnishings

—AT—

McLennan & McFeely's,

70 YATES STREET.

ap21

AUCTION SALE

Commencing on

Monday, 18th, at 7 p.m.

And every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday till all is positively sold out.

Mr. LEWIS, Clothier and Outfitter,

44 YATES STREET.

Having decided to retire from business at once to allow a new building to go up this summer on his present stand, and being favored with his instruction, I will sell by Public Auction at his store all his finely selected stock without reserve to the highest bidders, regardless of cost.

Mr. Lewis' stock is too well and favorably known to require any further comment. The store fittings, consisting of counters, shelving, show cases, etc., are also for sale.

Terms cash as the sale proceeds.

JAMES MORTIMER,
my16-1m Auctioneer.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES FOR SALE.

Diamond Rings, Earrings, Bracelets, Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Forks and Spoons, 1 Transit, 1 Theodolite, Sewing Machines, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Cornets, Marine and Opera Glasses, Old Oil Paintings, Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Old Coins, etc., Etc.

A. A. AARONSON,

75 Johnson Street.

All business strictly private. Established 1877

PRIVATE ENTRANCE AND ROOMS.

m16-1m

GOLD COIN.

40 doz White Honeycomb Towels, per doz	60c
60 doz " " "	90c
75 doz " " "	$1.25
100 doz " " Large size "	1.75
140 doz " Turkish Towels, - "	1.50
120 doz Unbleached Turkish Towels, "	1.50
90 doz " " " "	2.25
140 doz White - " " "	2.25
115 doz Extra Large " " each	25c
225 doz Irish Linen Towels, Large, "	20c
140 doz " " " " Fine "	25c

2 Cases New Dress Goods

Open to-day, in all the newest shades, and remarkably good value, from 12½ to 90c per yd.

Large size Honeycomb Bed Spreads, for Double Beds, - - - - - -	$1.50
Colored Bed Spreads, from 75c to -	2.25

We are opening another lot of Lace Curtains to-day, from 60c to $4.50 per pair.

Ginghams, Prints and Sateens, in all the newest styles at very low prices.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

Argyle House

Clarence Hotel Block,

83 DOUGLAS ST.

WM. O'REILLY & CO.

DEDICATION SERVICES

OF THE

New Pandora Ave. Methodist Church

SABBATH, MAY 17TH.

11:00 a.m. Sermon by Rev. J. E. Starr, of Toronto, followed by the formal dedication of the church.
2:30 p.m.—Rev. J. Campbell, M.A., Ph. D., of Collingwood, Ont.
7:00 p.m.—Rev. J. E. Starr.

TUESDAY, MAY 19TH.

A Public Tea Meeting will be held under the auspices of the Ladies's Aid.

Tea served from 9 to 8. Tickets 50 cts.

Addresses by Rev's J. E. Starr, Dr. Carman Dr. Sutherland and others. m14d&w

AUCTION SALE

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS

I will sell at the Salesroom on Store St. on

Saturday, 16th Instant,

AT 11 A.M.

A quantity of Groceries, Preserved Meats, Condensed Milk, Hams, Bacon, Pickles, Brooms, Tobacco of all kinds, Baking Powder, Jams of all kinds, Beans, Butter in Crocks, Tea, etc.

W. R. CLARKE,
m15 Auctioneer.

A GOOD CHANCE.

The agents of the well known Matsqui Prairie Lands, H. E. Croasdaile & Co., 42 Fort St., offer to refund the expenses of any visitor to MISSION CITY on the 19th inst. who invests in the farm lands represented by them. These lands are the most fertile on the Fraser river.

To all those looking for a good home a call at H. E. Croasdaile & Co.'s office before the 19th inst., for maps and further particulars, will amply repay them.

DR. A. R. BAKER, DENTIST,

Graduate Philadelphia Dental College.

All anæsthetics carefully administered for painless extraction of teeth. Gold fillings inserted by means of latest electric appliances. Crown, bridge, and all artificial work a specialty.

Office 96 Yates street, over Cochrane & Munn's drug store. Hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

RICHMOND ESTATE.

A few Lots 100 ft. by 150 ft. (Terms easy) within five minutes walk of Electric Tram Cars. Money advanced for building purposes, payable by monthly instalments. Interest 5½ per cent.

Also Farms at Sooke and Salt Spring Island, Lots and Acreage Property at Port Angeles, Port Townsend, Port Crescent and New Westminster.

GEO. A. PERRIN

7 TROUNCE AVENUE.

ANOTHER STRIKE

But no person injured this time, provided you buy PENDRAY'S VINEGAR.

25 HUMBOLDT STREET, my7-6m VICTORIA, B.C.

CHEAP LOTS.

Lots on Oak Bay avenue, - - - - - -	$400
Lots on Richmond avenue, - - - - -	500
Half-acre Lots on Fowl Bay road, - - - -	400
Lot in Victoria West, - - - - - -	525
Two Lots North Chatham street, - - - -	600
Lots on Leighton road, - - - - -	350
Lots in East Fernwood, - - - - -	375
Lots on Belmont avenue, - - - - -	550
Four Houses, James Bay, each, - - - -	1900

Drafts issued on all parts of Canada, Europe and the United States at lowest rates. Money to loan on mortgage. Insurance effected.

A. W. MORE & CO., Turner Block, Douglas Street

Late of the Clydesdale Bank, the Chartered Bank of India, and the Bank of British Columbia. my3

GO TO THE CENTRAL BOOK STORE

ALL THE LATEST BOOKS.

FOR WRAPPING PAPER,

Books and Stationery

AND ALL THE NEWEST NOVELTIES.

COMPLETE LINES OF PAPER.

45 GOVERNMENT ST. J. R. KERR.

ANDREW & EARSMAN,

Commission, Insurance and General Agents

REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

City and Suburban Property and Farm Lands For Sale

P. O. BOX 483. ap2 1m 15½ YATES ST.

NELSON ISLAND GRANITE CO.

(LIMITED.)

The company is now prepared to fill all orders promptly, of the best Granite, and at the lowest possible prices.

This Granite is perfectly free from all iron rust, black knots, and other imperfections. Samples furnished on application and prices quoted. For further particulars apply to

EDWARD J. THAIN, Secretary,
a029-6m P. O. Box 654, Victoria, B.C

GEO. A. COOPER,

Real Estate Broker

16 Trounce Ave., op. Telegraph Office, Victoria. P. O. Box 106.

JOYCE & MEYER,

Real Estate Agents,

Room 6 Bank of B. C. Building

TOWN OF NELSON, B.C.

The Government town, and terminus of the C. P. Railway. Subdivision of Lot 150, Group 1 Addition A.

We are selling lots in this addition, being part of the town of Nelson, at from $175 and upwards, one-third cash, balance in three and six months, with interest at 8%.

Oak Bay avenue, lots from $350 upwards.

Esquimalt road, one or two acre properties and several good lots.

Old Esquimalt road, 3 1-20 acres. Very fine building site.

Head street, one water lot running to West Bay.

Craigflower road, several fine lots, all cleared, with a view of the Arm and road leading to the water. Also two lots on the Arm of about ½ of an acre each.

Numerous other lots in the city and suburbs.

Two or three farms in Metchosin district for sale.

HOUSES TO RENT.

New seven-roomed house with bath and pantries, on Simcoe street.

New six-roomed house on Cadboro Bay, with two lots. Very pretty situation.

PARTIES HAVING ACCOUNTS

Against Geo. Amorsen, late "Elite" Restaurant,

Will send their bills to my solicitor, Mr. J. P. Walls, Bastion Square.

GEO. AMORSEN.
Victoria, B.C., May 15, 1891. my15-3t

SIMPKINS & SIMPSON,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

86 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Importers of

Fine Woolens, Cloths,
Cassimeres
and Worsteds,
London Suitings
and Trouserings.

FINE DRESS SUITS

A SPECIALTY.

my12

ROBT. N. FITTON,

Fifteen years Practical experience as

LANDSCAPE AND DAY GARDENER.

Flower and vegetable gardens laid out and kept in order by the day, week or month. Practical men sent to any part of the city. All communications attended to promptly. Estimates given. Address Box [illegible], or Times office, Victoria, B.C. Orders taken for soil and gravel. my13-1w

HOME-MADE BREAD,

AND VIENNA BREAD. The IXL Bakery, at corner of Pandora and Douglas streets, and also corner of Pembroke and Douglas streets, is making a specialty of the above kinds of bread, which were so highly recommended at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia. Orders for cakes and pastry filled on shortest notice. Free delivery to any part of the city. [illegible] WILLIAM EARL.